The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8649.—VOL. LIII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 25th January, at Yarrowitch, New England, the wife of T. C. Bunny, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th January, at her residence, Hope-street, Waverley, the wife of Mr. James Thynne, of a daughter.

On the 26th January, at her residence, 86, Parramatta-street, Mrs. Jason Johnston, of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, at Summerhill, near Bathurst, the residence of J. F. Clements, Esq., the wife of George Many, Esq., of Gigoomgan, Queensland, of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at Coolringdon, Mrs. R. H. Blomfield, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at Glebe Point, Mrs. A. A. Lachlerstern, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Hunter's Hill, the wife of Mr. Henry Edgell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st January, by special license, at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. H. T. Stiles, M.A., Mr. W. Spurgs, jun., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Shaw.

On the 3rd January, by special license, at the Catholic Church, East Kempsey, by the Rev. Father Coghlan, Mr. Patrick Russell, eldest son of the late Patrick Russell, parish of Quin, county Clare, Ireland, to Ann Moylan, eldest daughter of Mr. James Moylan, farmer, Williams River, Australia.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd instant, at the Peninsula, Windsor, Thomas Tebbutt, Esq., aged 75 years and nine months.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of his parents, Balmain, Robert Wadley, the beloved son of Robert Frederick and Marian Philes, aged 7 years and 5 months.

On the 7th instant, at 313, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, Mary, wife of Mr. Donald M'Pherson.

On the 7th instant, at his mother's residence, Sussex-street, James Delprado, the only son of Emma Crummy, aged 23 years 8 months. Respected by all who knew him.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship,

BOMBAY,
1230 tons, 275-horse power,
G. C. Burne, commander,

will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, 20th February, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m on the 17th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 19th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd January.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship PRINCE ALFRED,
H. S. Machin, commander,

will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) February 15th, taking passengers and cargo for Napier.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship TARARUA,
J. Gardyne, commander,

will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MELBOURNE, taking cargo and passengers for Taranaki, and passengers for Napier, THURSDAY, February 15th, at noon.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA GOLD FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship TARARUA,

will be dispatched for NELSON, THURSDAY, February 15th, at noon, taking Passengers for HOKITIKA.

Nor freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—BALCLUTHA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5; and Steamer, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

Fares: Saloon, £5 10s.; return ticket, £9. Steerage, £2.

To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To CLARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per COONANBARA, on SATURDAY NIGHT.

To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.

To BRISBANE.—CAWARRA, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.30; and YARRA YARRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.30.

To MARYBOROUGH.—RAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.

To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.

To PIONEER RIVER.—JAMES PATERSON will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Williams.

To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—RANGATIRA, MONDAY, 5th March, at 5 p.m.

To CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—RANGATIRA, MONDAY, 5th March, at 5 p.m.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—FLORENCE IRVING, TUESDAY, 13th instant.

From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—WILLIAMS, about 21st instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMSHIP LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, commander,

will be dispatched on FRIDAY, 9th February, at 6 p.m. for

BRISBANE and IPSWICH,

taking passengers and cargo to be transferred at BRISBANE to S. S. QUEENSLAND, sailing on TUESDAY, for

MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.

For particulars of freight and passage apply to W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO. — STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter until the 27th February, 1866.

FROM SYDNEY.

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH, calling at Martin's Wharf.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

Goods for Martin's Wharf received on FRIDAY.
Goods for the PATERSON received on SATURDAY.
Freight on goods for Martin's Wharf or the Paterson must be PAID in Sydney.

FROM MORPETH.

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
ANNA MARIA, steamer, to PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on WEDNESDAY, at 6 a.m.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S chartered schooner FLYING CLOUD, for the MACLEAY RIVER (running in conjunction with the Company's steamer Nautilus there); THIS DAY, at 5 p.m.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Hoselton, commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf on SATURDAY next, at noon.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE (calling at TWOFOLD BAY).—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Hoselton, commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf, on SATURDAY next, at noon. Passages at the following reduced rates, viz.:—

Saloon £3 15 0
Ditto Return 7 0 0
Steerage 1 15 0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

HALF the RAILWAY CHARGE.

From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.

FARES:
Cabin, 1s 6d; return, 2s 6d. Steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d.
BEING 9d EACH WAY.
CHILDREN ONLY 6d FOR THE DOUBLE TRIP.

RYDE STEAMERS,

From PHŒNIX WHARF 7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, and 5.
From RYDE, 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 4.40.

HUNTER'S HILL AND GLADESVILLE.—Landing passengers at nearest point to the Asylum.

COMMODIOUS STEAMERS DAILY.

From PHŒNIX WHARF—7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, 5, and 6.
From GLADESVILLE—8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5, and 6.45
From Hunter's Hill at a quarter-past these hours.
Fares—1s Cabin, return 1s 6d. Steerage, 9d, return 1s.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at noon.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—The YSABEL leaves King-street for HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN, nearest wharf to the asylum, THIS DAY, at 7, 8.45, 12.30, 4.15, 6. Leaves TARBAN for SYDNEY, 7.55, 9.30, 1.45, 5, 6.45. Fares: Cabin, single, 1s., return, 1s. 6d.; steerage, 9d., return, 1s.; children, return, 6d. For Saturday's and Sunday's time table, see HERALD of SATURDAY.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, from Smith's Wharf, THURSDAY, 8th instant, at 4 p.m.

Cargo received at Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY. NO CARGO can be received at Smith's Wharf.

Saloon £8 0 0
Return ticket, available 4 months 13 0 0
Steerage 4 0 0

The TASMANIA will leave on THURSDAY, 22nd instant.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

WATSON'S BAY steamer THIS DAY leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.30, 2.30, & Watson's Bay, 12, 5.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, first fair wind, Commercial Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER, DARK WATER CREEK, NUMBA, Saturday Forenoon. T. M'Caffrey, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The fine schooner SARAH BARR, Powell, master.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON, VIA NEWCASTLE.—The clipper schooner CHEETAH, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched. Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which early application is necessary to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The fine clipper barque INDIA, 220 tons register, Captain YOUNG, will sail on TUESDAY next.

For light freight or passage apply board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON and the ALBERT RIVER, GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The clipper barque MILLESMERE, J. Reeder, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BOWEN, PORT DENISON.—The clipper brig GORDON, Emerson, master, will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The clipper brig RITA, Robertson, master, is now fast loading at Grafton Wharf, and will sail without fail on SATURDAY, the 10th instant. Shippers are requested to make early arrangements for freight, for which or passage, apply to

MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, P. Carter, commander (now hourly expected), will be dispatched about eight days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF direct.—The fine schooner ELIZABETH, Bell, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will clear THIS DAY.

MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WANGANUI.—The clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. F. Hurley, commander, will be immediately dispatched.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HOKITIKA.—The clipper schooner WILLIAM, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Moon's (late Dugald's) Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GREY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—The clipper schooner MURRAY, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA.—The clipper schooner AMY ROBSART, Ives, master, will clear TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL DIRECT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper barque HARMON, 700 tons burthen, W. P. PERKINS, commander, will have immediate dispatch, and has splendid accommodation in cabin; and, should sufficient inducement offer, will take steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; to R. D. MERRILL, New Pitt-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Steerage PASSENGERS wishing to go to San Francisco by barque HARMON will please call at the office of ROBERT D. MERRILL, No. 54, Pitt-street, on or before FRIDAY, the 9th instant.

CHINESE PASSENGERS.—For HONGKONG.—The ship EMPRESS OF INDIA, 1100 tons burthen, will sail positively on the 10th instant. Superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

For particulars of freight or passage apply to NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG.—Loading at Algar's Wharf.—The clipper barque EUGENE ET ADELE will have immediate dispatch. Has room for a few tons of light freight.

For which or passage apply to S. A. JOSEPH; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

TO SHIPPERS of HORSES to INDIA.—For CALCUTTA, to sail 23rd instant, the new clipper ship IRON DUKE, A1 20 years, 1435 tons register, J. Parry, commander. Her 'tween decks being lofty and well ventilated, she is admirably adapted for the conveyance of stock.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain PARRY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The first-class ship PERSIA, A1 at Lloyd's, is now fast completing her cargo, and will proceed to sea on the 14th February. She has accommodation for passengers far superior to most other vessels, which only require inspection to be approved. She has still room for a few first-class passengers.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board, to Captain J. HENDERSON SMITH, R.N.R.; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON direct.—The first-class ship PERSIA, 1760 tons, J. H. Smith, R.N.R., commander, having all her wool engaged, will proceed to sea on the morning of the 14th February. Parties who have made engagements for wool are requested to send it down at once, to prevent disappointment.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON Direct.—The A 1 clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 926 tons register, J. Pirie, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and a large portion of her wool down and engaged, will sail in a few days. Has superior and roomy saloon accommodation. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ENGLAND.—WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.

The magnificent auxiliary steamship ROYAL STANDARD,
2033 tons register, 500 horse-power, A1 for 22 years.
E. Whinery, commander,

will be dispatched from MELBOURNE, for LIVERPOOL, on THURSDAY, 15th February.

For plans of saloons, rates of passage, and every information, apply to

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, Melbourne; and 141, Pitt-street, Sydney.

S. S. ROYAL STANDARD, MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL.—Passengers from Sydney will proceed to Melbourne by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamer BALCLUTHA, sailing on SATURDAY, 10th instant, at 5 o'clock.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.

To sail on the 20th February. The splendid A1 clipper ship SWIFTSURE,
1500 tons, M. B. Mayhew, commander.

The accommodations on board this fine ship, for all classes of passengers, are very superior.

An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE.

First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second cabin.. .. .. .. £30
Third ditto .. .. £18 to 20
Steerage (open berths).. .. .. 16.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Agents, 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on THURSDAY, 15th instant.—The well-known and favourite 13 years classed ship NOURMAHAL, 846 tons register, John Fowler, commander, having all her dead weight on board and a large portion of her wool, will sail as above.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the spacious accommodations of this fine ship.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

For freight or passage (intermediate, or cabin), apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on the 25th February, the well-known splendid A1 ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, Henry Quinn, commander, lying at the Circular Quay. The accommodations for passengers in this ship are of the very best description, and she carries an experienced surgeon.

TERMS:

First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second cabin, including steward's attendance .. £25
Third cabin £20

For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

Wool received in Marsden's stores, and dead weight alongside the ship.

FOR LONDON—To follow the Philosopher.—The celebrated A1 Aberdeen clipper ship and regular trader LOCHIEL, R. B. Monkman, commander, has a large portion of her wool engaged, and is receiving wool at Marsden's Store.

SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings,
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The magnificent ship NOURMAHAL has still Two Cabins disengaged. Will sail on THURSDAY, 15th instant. Carries an experienced surgeon.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid new first-class clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1046 tons register, Thomas Louttit, commander. This ship was built expressly for the Sydney trade, and her accommodations for passengers are not to be excelled by any ship in the port.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, Margaret-street.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid clipper ship BOTANIST, A1 20 years, 1160 tons register, James Edgar, commander, has the whole of her dead weight on board, and is now receiving wool at Flood's Stores.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The fine new ship STRATHNAVER, 1116 tons, Captain Stuart, is under engagement to sail 10th March. This ship followed the La Hogue, and Duncan Dunbar, as a passenger ship from London, and her cabin accommodations will be found very superior. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Wool received at Flood's stores.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP COLONIAL EMPIRE, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, or they will not be recognised.

Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading, and passengers to pay the balances of their passage money at the same time.

JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP TAMANA, from NEW YORK.—Consignees of cargo by this vessel are requested to pass entries at once for Towns' Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of cargo, after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned.

R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

SHIP QWARI, from LONDON.—Captain WRIGHT of the above ship will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP EMPRESS OF INDIA, from LIVERPOOL.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon, on FRIDAY next, or they will not be recognised.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP LOCHIEL, from LONDON.—If ENTRIES for the undermentioned goods are not passed before 10 o'clock TO-DAY, the goods will be entered, landed, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense:—

PL in diamond—162 packages oilmen's stores, consigned to Order

J K & Co. in diamond—83 packages merchandise, consigned to J. Kohn and Co.

V & H in diamond—150 packages, consigned to Vickery and Hall.

SAUNDERS and CO., Agents, Lyons buildings.

SHIP QWARI, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES by the above ship will please PASS ENTRIES for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for goods after they are landed.

Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained, at the office of the undersigned,

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

WANTED, to CHARTER a first-class VESSEL, of 400 to 600 tons, to load in INDIA, for LONDON. Apply to W. H. ELDRED.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine schooner MARY and ROSE, now lying at Caledonia Wharf. Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of the world, the A1 clipper ship DAY DAWN, 600 tons burthen, Philip Jones, commander. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

COAL CHARTERS.—Seeking Vessels from 300 to 500 Tons Register can close for Java, Singapore, or Mauritius, by applying to HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—The beautiful Aberdeen-built clipper ship JOHN KNOX, 296 tons register. This magnificent ship is most substantially built, and copper-fastened throughout, carries 360 tons cargo on a draught of 13 feet 6, and was recoppered in May last; her inventory will be found most complete, has two suits sails. Inspection is invited at the Grafton Wharf, where she is now discharging a cargo of flour in fine condition.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, the schooner KILLERMONT, 144 tons; carries 240 tons dead weight, well found, and lately coppered, and put in thorough good order. This fine vessel is now in Newcastle, where she can be inspected. Apply to CHARLES F. STOKES and CO., Bolton-street, Newcastle.

FOR SALE.—The clipper barque LION, 215 tons register, well and favourably known in the intercolonial trade, and owned by the late Captain Bennett, carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and is well found in everything. For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SKIFF for SALE, 19 feet—a bargain—in good order—£10. J. BELL, Boat Builder, Balmain.

FOR SALE, a Pair of Ship's PUMPS, 20 feet long. Mr. MURPHY, Blacksmith, Grafton Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATENT SLIP WHARF.—The Lessee having newly planked the above wharf suitable for drays to load at ship's side, and opened an entrance on the level into Erskine-street, is prepared to receive vessels of any tonnage, the depth of water guaranteeing safety. Good and ample storage for goods. Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The favourite and commodious steamer CULLODEN, having been taken on the slip, cleaned, and painted, is now open for DAILY ENGAGEMENT, or for SALE. Apply to W. DEAN, Auctioneer, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Shareholders in this Company are informed that the DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital is now payable at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, Armidale, and Tenterfield, and at the Company's Office, Grafton.

By order of the Board,
T. BAWDEN, Secretary.

Grafton, 1st February, 1866.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the shareholders in the above Company, who have paid their deposit, will be held at the offices of the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 8th of February, proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the execution of the Deed of Settlement, and the ELECTION of three Directors from the holders of preferential shares, in terms of prospectus.

Candidates for the office will please give notice of their intention to the undersigned, on or before 3rd February proximo.

A. ASHDOWN, Secretary, pro tem.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney,
January 23rd, 1866.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).—The following gentlemen have signified their intention to offer themselves as CANDIDATES for the office of Director, at the election to take place on THURSDAY, 8th February instant.

WILLIAM WOLFEN, Esq.
JAMES LAIDLEY, Esq.
FREDK. H. DANGAR, Esq.

A. ASHDOWN, Secretary pro tem.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, February 3, 1866.

SOUTH SYDNEY AND ST. GEORGE'S V. R.—Assemble at Railway Station, THURSDAY EVENING, at 7.45, for Company Parade. Full muster particularly requested. Marksmen's Badges will be distributed.

JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

RICHARD GREEN TESTIMONIAL.—A MEETING of the friends of Mr. RICHARD GREEN will be held at Punch and M'Grath's THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to consider the best means for presenting him with a Testimonial, as a reward for the honest and gallant manner in which he has upheld the Championship of Australian waters for the past ten years.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Bathurst-street.—TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Pastorate of the Rev. JAMES VOLLER.—A public tea MEETING will be held in celebration of the above, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th instant. Tea on the tables, at half-past 6. Several ministers and friends are expected to address the meeting.

Tickets, 1s. each. May be obtained of Mr. J. M. Illidge, George-street; Mr. J. Bennett, Brickfield-hill, and Messrs. Smyth and Wells, Hunter-street.

DARLINGHURST and SURRY HILLS LADIES' BIBLE BRANCH ASSOCIATION.—The Annual MEETING will be held, at the new Wesleyan School-rooms, Botany-street, Surry Hills, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th instant. Chair will be taken by Dr. Charles at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Revs. Dr. Tucker, Dr. Steel, and other ministers will address the meeting. A collection at the close.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF BALMAIN.—SIR,—We, the undersigned Ratepayers, respectfully request that you will call a public MEETING of the inhabitants of Balmain, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to extend municipal action over the whole colony, with a view towards reducing public expenditure and preventing further taxation, which the present system of Public Works will shortly render necessary:—

Owen Spencer Evans	J. Booth
Walter Church	H. Broderick
Frederick Hamburgher	Edward Ramsay
Thomas Dickinson	John Godfrey Cohen
John Edward Irwin	William Mac Donnell
Robert Saddington	John Keep
M. A. Worms	J. Mullens
A. W. Smith	G. R. Elliott
William Larmer	J. Shoobert
Robert Gray	Fredrick Geard
J. A. Perdrian	Horace Woolnough.

In pursuance of the above requisition, I hereby call a Public MEETING of the inhabitants of Balmain, to be held at the School of Arts, Darling-street, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose therein mentioned.

R. MANSFIELD, Chairman.

Balmain, 7th February, 1866.

MUNICIPALITY of BALMAIN.—An ELECTION by ballot for two Councillors and two Auditors for the abovenamed municipality, will take place on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, for the North Ward, at the house adjoining the Warwick Castle Hotel; and for the East Ward at the Council Chambers, Darling-street—commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and finally closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The electors of the South Ward can vote for the auditors at the Council Chambers on the day abovementioned, and within the same hours of that day.

By order of the Returning-officer.
J. M'DONALD, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Darling-street, 6th February, 1866.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—Having been nominated for the vacancy occurring in the Council, I beg to solicit your vote and interest at the election on TUESDAY, the 13th instant.

HORACE WOOLNOUGH.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.
FELLOW ELECTORS,
I beg to intimate
that I am a CANDIDATE for the
EAST WARD.
EDWARD RAMSAY.

ELECTORS of the MUNICIPALITY of PADDINGTON, Upper Ward.—Mr. THOMAS PEATE solicits your support and interest at the election on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant.

ELECTORS of the MUNICIPALITY of PADDINGTON, Lower Ward.—Mr. RICHARD ROBERTS solicits your support and interest at the election on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—JOHN W. BLUMER will address the Electors of the Upper Ward, at the shop of Mr. Fitzgerald, near the Paddington Inn, on MONDAY EVENING next. Chair taken at 8 o'clock sharp. Electors attend.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARRICKVILLE.—The ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS having taken place this day, when four candidates were proposed, and a poll having been demanded, I, HENRY HODGES, Deputy Returning Officer, do hereby give notice that the POLLING will take place on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, commencing at 9 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m., according to the 14th clause of the Municipalities Act of 1858.

HENRY HODGES.

Council Chambers, Marrickville, 6th February.

THORNLY for BISHOPTHORP.—A MEETING of the Electors of Bishopthorp Ward, in favour of Mr. Thornly, will meet at Mrs. Maxwell's Glebe Hotel, Glebe Road, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

PETER GRAHAM, Hon. Sec.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ELECTION by ballot of TWO COUNCILLORS for the above-named municipality will take place on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning, and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; the poll for the Bishopthorpe Ward will be held at the Council Chamber, Glebe Road; and for the Inner Glebe Ward at Mr. Jones's, Ancient Briton Hotel, corner of Glebe and Pyrmont Bridge Roads. No person whose rates shall, at the time of the election, be in arrear, will be allowed to vote.

By order of the Returning-officer,
HENRY COLLET, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Glebe, February 7.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF PARRAMATTA.—GENTLEMEN,—My numerous friends having prevailed on me to allow myself to be put in nomination as an Alderman of your Municipal Council, I do myself the honour of soliciting your votes and interest at the forthcoming election, to take place on TUESDAY, 13th February. Should you return me I beg to say that I will spare no pains to merit the confidence reposed in me

Yours faithfully,
JOHN F. STAFF.

Parramatta, February 6th.

ELECTORS of KINGSTON WARD.—You can now have no difficulty in choosing the best man after the exhibition at the nomination. Then VOTE for HINCKS!

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DAVIS, GEORGE W., late of Hokitika, is requested to call immediately at Butts's Metropolitan Hotel.

MISS MAHONEY, Dressmaker,—call at 88, Phillip-street.

ROBERT WILCOX, of Bermondsey, London, last heard of at Maitland, N. S. W., will hear of something greatly to his advantage by addressing a letter immediately to L. E. WOODIN, Sydney Post Office.

NEWTOWN MUNICIPALITY.—Enmore Ward.—A MEETING of the Friends and Supporters of Mr. JOSEPH KINGSBURY will be held at Mr. Anderson's Terminus Inn, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp.

TO-MORROW EVENING, at Mr. Garwell's Newtown Inn.

At Mr. Hill's Enmore Hotel on MONDAY EVENING.

ELECTORS, ATTEND!

ELECTORS of KINGSTON WARD, Newtown.—Mr. MARK HINCKS begs to intimate that he is a CANDIDATE for the above Ward, and respectfully solicits your VOTES.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the transaction of all usual banking business, has been established at SINGLETON.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, February 1st, 1866.

PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Partnership as GRAZIERS, under the firm of DANGAR, BROTHERS.

WM. JOHN DANGAR,
By his attorney—FRED. H. DANGAR.
HENRY C. DANGAR,
By his attorney—FRED. H. DANGAR.
FRED. H. DANGAR,
A. A. DANGAR.

Goatwyck, Uralla, 1st February, 1866.

MR. ROBERT LUCAS TOOTH is, This Day, admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

R. and F. TOOTH and CO.

Sydney, 1st February, 1866.

NOTICE TO SQUATTERS and Others.—The undersigned begs to apprise his friends that besides the Homebush Yards as heretofore, he has made arrangements with the lessee of the New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, to hold sales there, also at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, as may be desired by the owner. Use of grass paddocks at Homebush free until day of sale.

THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer and Stock Agent.

NOTICE TO GRAZIERS and OTHERS.—The Partnership hitherto conducted in the names of PITT and SULLIVAN, as Stock and Station Agents, having terminated by effluxion of time, the business in future will be carried on by the undersigned, on his sole account, and trusts that, by renewed energy and devoted application to the interests of his employers, to merit a continuance of that support so liberally conceded to the late firm.

G. M. PITT.

NOTICE TO GRAZIERS and OTHERS.—Having retired from the Partnership lately trading under the firm of PITT and SULLIVAN, Stock and Station Agents, I most earnestly trust that those patrons who have so kindly favoured the late firm with so large an amount of patronage will still continue to accord the same measure of support to my late partner, Mr. G. M. PITT.

THOMAS SULLIVAN.

NOTICE.—NEW SMITHFIELD YARDS, Annandale, near Sydney.

The above Yards are now OPEN for Public SALES of Horses, Sheep, and Cattle.

Apply to G. M. PITT, Post Office Chambers.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, 12th instant, the business of the undersigned will be carried on in the Stores lately occupied by Messrs. L. and S. Spyer and Co., Wynyard-square.

CHURCH, BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Mrs. ANN KENNEDY, Miller's Point, are respectfully requested to PAY her CLAIMS immediately, as she has relinquished business.

37, Kent-street North, Miller's Point, Sydney,
7th February, 1866.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby CAUTIONED against forming Piggeries or erecting Bolling-down Establishments on the Fresh Water

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a jury of four.

SEMPILL V. GRAY.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Tuesday, was resumed and concluded.

It was an action by the official assignee of the insolvent estate of Mr. Charles Bate, for money had and received by the defendant, Mr. Robert Gray, to the use of said estate. The defendant pleaded that he was "never indebted."

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen, instructed by Messrs. M'Culloch and Salter, appeared for the plaintiff and the Attorney-General and Mr. Salomons for the defendant.

The plaintiff brought this action to recover the proceeds of two cheques for £153 14s. and £100 respectively, drawn by Mr. Bate in favour of the defendant, and paid to the latter under circumstances hereafter detailed. Also for a further sum of £100 paid by Mr. Bate to the defendant—£453 14s. in all. Mr. Bate formerly carried on business as a draper on the premises in George-street, now used as the central station for the electric telegraph. Mr. Bate and the defendant had had many business transactions together, and the latter had lent the former £1000 to assist him in carrying on his business. For this loan Mr. Bate gave defendant promissory notes at different dates. The last of these notes was for £253 14s. It became due in April, 1865, and Mr. Bate being unable to meet it Mr. Gray had to take it up. Mr. Bate gave the defendant two cheques to cover the amount of this note—one for £100, dated 21st April, and the other for £153 14s., dated 10th May. There were at the time no funds with Mr. Bate's bankers to meet these cheques, which were only given to defendant to secure payment when funds should be available. Mr. Gray kept the cheques in his possession, and several times pressed for payment, but Mr. Bate was unable to pay. In fact he had had to obtain further assistance from the defendant. There was, however, a payment of £100 in August on account of some of the transactions between them. Many details were gone into as to the nature of Mr. Bate's business, the extent of his liabilities, and the amount of assistance which he had received. Also as to whether or not he knew himself to be in insolvent circumstances, and whether the defendant could be reasonably presumed to know this fact. But Bate's evidence was distinctly to the effect that at the time of those transactions he quite believed that he would be able to recover himself, that his embarrassments were but temporary. Mr. Bate's lease of his premises in George-street had yet several months to run when the Government requiring some place for an electric telegraph office on the pulling down of the old one, entered into negotiations for the purchase of Mr. Bate's interest. Mr. Bate asked £1000, but subsequently agreed to accept £400. After he had got this money, the defendant again applied for payment of the two cheques. Mr. Bate declined to pay until he had consulted with Mr. Prince, another creditor, but even then, as he swore, he did not believe himself to be insolvent. The defendant, finding in the course of conversation with Mr. Bate that the latter had kept the £400 received from the Government in his cash-box, pointed out that it would be much more regular and businesslike if he were to lodge it at his banker's. To the suggestion thus made Mr. Bate at once acceded, and the money was lodged accordingly. The defendant thereupon presented, through his banker, the two cheques already made, and they were honoured. This was early in September, 1865. The estate of Mr. Bate was sequestrated on the 14th of September. It was not, he said, until the 4th or 5th of that month that he began to entertain doubts of his solvency. Going through his accounts at that time he discovered a deficiency of between £300 and £400. A meeting of creditors was held, and the estate was placed in the Insolvent Court. The question at issue in this case was whether at the time the defendant received the £100, and obtained payment of the two cheques in the manner already mentioned, he knew that Bate was in insolvent circumstances. The plaintiff's case was that from the very nature of the business transactions between them the defendant must have known Bate to be really insolvent, consequently that the payments which he had obtained amounted to a fraudulent preference over the other creditors. On the other hand the defendant had sworn to the contrary in his evidence at the Insolvent Court, and Mr. Bate's testimony was to the effect that until after those transactions—in fact until very shortly before his insolvency, he believed he would be able to clear himself. No witnesses were called for the defence, the Attorney-General relying upon the facts already stated, and upon the argument that as Bate did not know himself to be insolvent, it was impossible that defendant could know it; and that the latter instead of obtaining or seeking to obtain a fraudulent preference had only made fair and legitimate efforts to secure payment of a just debt.

His HONOR briefly summed up, leaving it to the jury to say whether in point of fact Bate was in insolvent circumstances when these payments were made, and whether defendant knew him to be so.

The jury instantly returned a verdict for the defendant.

JASPER V. GRAHAM.

This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of forty acres of land at Wilberforce.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Iceton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Blake, instructed by Mr. Doak, for the defendant.

According to the evidence of the plaintiff he bought the property at auction, in 1861, and then entered into possession. He remained in such possession until the 10th of April, 1863. On that day he went to a funeral, and locked up his house. On his return he found that Mr. and Mrs. Graham had entered the house and bundled out all the furniture. He (the plaintiff) took various proceedings in reference to this summary assumption of possession. Among others he brought an action of trespass and obtained a verdict. The defendant, however, remained in possession, and hence the present action was brought. On the part of the plaintiff a possessory title only was proved. The defendant's counsel sought to make out a title, but failed at the outset, on the production of certain mutilated pieces of paper, purporting to be the remains of a grant from Governor King, of a property, on part of which this farm was situated. These remains were so illegible that they could not be received in evidence. A verdict for the plaintiff was thereupon submitted to.

In Equity.

Before his Honor the PRIMARY JUDGE.

ARMSTRONG V. HOLLEDGE.

His HONOR gave judgment in this case as follows:—

It appears by the decree made in this cause on October 30th, 1863, that the usual accounts of the real and personal estate of the intestate, John Hamilton, of Walcha, received by the defendant, Eliza Holledge, his widow and administratrix, or her present husband, the codefendant, were directed to be taken; the Master was also directed to fix an occupation rent on such of the lands as were occupied by the defendants, and also to take an account of "all sums of money laid out by the defendants in permanent and lasting improvements upon the land so occupied by them;" and it was further ordered that what should appear to have been so expended, together with any amount due, or coming due to defendants, for dower, should be deducted from what should be then coming due from defendants, on account of the said rents and profits, and for the said occupation rent, with other usual directions and inquiries, which need not be considered now. The cause has now come before me for further directions upon the Master's report which has not been excepted to. It appears by that report, that the defendants have received of the intestate's personal estate .. £816 17 9

Out of which the Master's taxes allowed disbursements, amounting to 357 0 4

Thereby leaving a balance due from defendants on account of personal estate .. £459 17 5

As to the testator's real estate, the Master finds that there is due to Mrs. Holledge for arrears of dower.. £247 14 4

That the defendants have received on account of real estate £243 3 0

And he has charged the defendants with an occupation rent amounting to £500 0 0

Making a total due from defendants, on account of real estate £743 3 0

From which if we deduct arrears of dower .. £247 14 4

We have a balance due from defendants, on account of real estate £495 8 8

The Master has also found that the defendants have expended in maintenance of the plaintiffs, the sum of £1016 0 0

Upon this report several important questions arise.

1. As to the balance £495 8s. 8d. due from the defendants on account of the intestate's real estate. I think that the sum of £150 expended by the defendants on the heir-at-law's maintenance should be deducted from this amount, leaving due £345 8s. 8d. to heir-at-law from defendants on this account in respect of real estate.

2. With regard to the permanent and lasting improvements made by defendants on the real estate, the original decree has made no direction as to these improvements. The question before me, therefore, is as to any further direction for repayment of improvements amounting to £896 2s. 9d. I am of opinion that as far as the defendants are indebted to the real estate, viz., to the sum of £345 8s. 8d., they are entitled to have such amount deducted, leaving due to them a balance of £552 14s., as to which balance I do not see how I can make any direction.

The practice of the English Courts as to improvements of real estate has been well established by numerous cases, from Bostock v. Blakeney, 2 B. C. C., 656, before Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in 1780, to Naira v. Marjoribanks, 3 Russ., 582, before Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1827, and Caldecott v. Brown, 2 Hare, 144, before Vice-Chancellor Wigram, in 1842; and from these cases and the case of Clare Hall v. Harding, 6 Hare, 273, it is quite clear to me that the defendants' expenditure in this case has not been brought within any of the cases where such expenditure can be allowed as against the heir-at-law; and, of course, there can be no ground for throwing this amount on the testators' general personal estate.

The defendants, therefore, must be left to bear the balance of this expenditure out of their own pocket.

With regard to the sum of £469 17s. 5d. due from defendants on account of personal estate, it appears that this amount is included in the sum of £589 17s. 9d. paid into Court, and, with the sum of £82 14s. 4d. paid in by the receiver, must form the primary fund for the costs of this suit.

As to this fund, therefore, or the residue thereof, on payment thereout to both parties of their costs of suit as between solicitor and client, the widow is clearly entitled beneficially to one-third of such residue; and, as to the other two-thirds, after deducting thereout one-eighth due to the heir-at-law, the seven-eighths must be applied in repaying to defendants the sum of £869 due for maintenance of the infants other than the heir-at-law.

As to the heir-at-law's one-eighth of this residue, I think it should be paid to defendants towards reduction of this unpaid expenditure of £552 14s. for improvements on the heir-at-law's estate. With regard to the present order for current maintenance of all the children out of the income of the real estate, I continue that order until the heir-at-law attains his majority and no longer; and, of course, so far only as such order extends to infant children, that is, as any child attains twenty-one, his or her payments under that order lapse for the benefit of the heir-at-law and are not to be expended on the other infant children.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Wednesday.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Henry and Joseph Speyer, a third meeting. Several debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 16th current.

In the estate of Henry Nixon, a third meeting. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of William F. Plant, deceased, a third meeting. Several debts were proved.

In the estate of George J. R. Costin, a third meeting. No attendance.

In the estate of Edmond Goggin, an adjourned certificate meeting. One witness was examined. His Honor reserved his decision.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of George Wright, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent made an offer of payment by instalments, which the creditors agreed to accept, and allowed him to retain his household furniture conditionally until the completion of his payments.

In the estate of James O. Bradly, a single meeting. Eight debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture.

In the estate of Ephraim Moses, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Charles J. Bird, a single meeting. No creditor attended.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Edward Holloway, of Balmain. Liabilities, £1686 4s. 3d., of which £275 is secured. Assets, £579 10s. 7d.—£304 10s. 7d. being available for unsecured creditors.

SURRENDERS.

James Bowrey, of Newcastle, builder. Liabilities, £93 13s. Assets, £25 7s. 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Alexander Elliott, of Chipperdale, late of Crown-street, Surry Hills, publican. Liabilities, £1810 9s., of which £132 is secured. Assets, £62. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

William Screagh, of Tambaroora Road, Bathurst, farmer. Liabilities, £51 16s., of which £30 15s. is secured. Assets, £15 5s. available for unsecured creditors. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, February 8.—At 10: Robert M'Kellar, second. Edward Johnson, David Gow, single. Charles Bate and Co., special, for proof of debt. William Gilchrist, first. George Davidson, adjourned single.

Friday, 9.—At 10: Peter Martin, second. John Crook, Thomas Stiles, William W. Buckland, first. At 11: James Millar, George Chapman, third. *At Maitland*: John Hopes, second. *At Scone*: Peter Grimes, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Caldwell, Day, Chapman, and Dangar.

Twenty-two prisoners were brought in custody before the Court: of these seven were discharged and five were remanded.

James Sullivan, William Carney, and Joseph Whittal were brought before the Bench by constable Clarke, who deposed that between five and six o'clock this morning he was on duty at Newtown, and saw the three prisoners, as they went along, examine the houses until they came to Randle's-terrace; they stopped opposite one of the houses in the terrace, Carney mounted the fence at the back of the house, and seemed to be trying to reach something; on seeing him approach Carney got down from the fence and the three went away; he followed them and took them into custody on the charge of loitering on Enmore Road with intent to commit a felony. Their Worships found the prisoners guilty, Sullivan to be imprisoned three months; Carney and Whittal one month, with hard labour.

Thomas Pearce was convicted of having stolen a pair of boots, valued at 13s. 6d., the property of Edward Rote, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

George Appleton, 12, was convicted of having stolen a pair of boots, the property of Joseph Lawrence. Their Worships were unwilling to send a boy of so tender years, for his first offence, to gaol, and, therefore, ordered him to be confined in the lock-up until the rising of the Court. A still younger child, entered as of seven years of age, was sent by the Bench to the Benevolent Asylum, as they would have done with Appleton had his age not rendered him ineligible for admission into that institution. Both these boys have parents, who were informed of their apprehension, but no one came near them.

Sarah Dade was sentenced to be imprisoned three months for vagrancy.

Ann Goodwin and William Jones were each sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days, on conviction of having in public places made use of obscene language.

Ann Wilson was fined 10s., and Mary Ann Nicholson 20s., for riotous conduct.

On the summons paper were eight cases. A female named Thomas was fined 10s. for having indulged in words having a tendency to provoke a breach of the peace; and John Halliday was fined 20s. for an assault upon George Goodwin. Of the other cases, one was settled by the parties before the Court without going to trial, four were struck out, and in one a warrant was granted for the apprehension of the defendant.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Sutherland, Smithers, Birrell, Lovey, and Wood have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. E. Raper, and Mr. R. Hill.

John Evans and Robert Steard, seamen, belonging to the steamer Illalong, found guilty of absenting themselves from duty without leave, were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

George Wilson, drayman, for furious driving at St. Leonards, was fined 20s.; in default of payment, levy and distress, or imprisonment for seven days.

James Dredge, for wilful indecent exposure, was, in default of paying a fine of 10s., sent to gaol for forty-eight hours.

Richard Riely, cabman, was fined 40s. for being at such a distance from his vehicle as not to have control of the horses.

In Farmer v. Rice, defendant sued to recover the sum of £7 10s., a balance of wages for services as a shopman in defendant's employ. The Bench ordered payment of the amount claimed, with costs.

Joseph Tighe appeared on summons charged with assaulting Charles Browne, of Manly Beach, who stated in evidence that on the 26th December defendant was fighting in his house, and he (Browne) attempted to put him out, when Tighe struck him on the side of the head, knocked him down, and kicked him. Fined £2, and ordered to pay costs 21s., in default to be imprisoned fourteen days.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Ickerson v. Hayes; Vaughan v. Hayes; Lawrence v. Crease; Wilcox v. Joseph; Kingston v. Gale; Fahey v. M'Guinness.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Alliance Bank v. Irving and another, adjourned minutes; Vindin and Vindin, defendant's discharge; Cargill (deceased) and Trustee Act, 1853, state of facts; Alliance Bank v. Irving and another taxation; Jones v. M'Lean, examination in Insolvent Court-room, after 11 a.m.; Edwards v. Lennon, examination in Insolvent Court-room, after 11 a.m.

DISTRICT COURT.—The remainder of the undefended cases, from No. 479 to 930, will be disposed of to-day. No. 718 and the subsequent numbers will not be disposed of until half-past 12 o'clock.

CRICKET.—A one innings match was played on Saturday, the 3rd instant, on the Haymarket Cricket Ground, between the St. George and Cambridge Cricket Clubs, the latter club winning by 34 runs to spare. Appended is the score,

CAMBRIDGE C. C.
First Innings.

T. Steel, b. E. Newell	...	9
A. Geary, c. M'Pherson, b. Howe	...	9
J. Tolano, b. Howe	...	1
W. Hilliard, c. M'Pherson, b. Howe	...	4
U. Smith, run out, b Howe	...	26
F. Burke, l. b. w., b. Clarkson	...	6
S. Coffey, b. Clarkson	...	13
F. Abrahams, r. o., b. Howe	...	17
T. Jagelman, l. b. w., b. Howe	...	4
D. Smith, b. on w., b. Howe	...	0
M. Burke, not out	...	3
Byes	...	19
Wides	...	0
Total	...	121

ST. GEORGE C. C.
First Innings.

F. M'Keown, r. o., b. Burke	...	3
W. Jamison, b. Hilliard	...	1
F. Howe, b. Hilliard	...	10
E. Newell, c. Steel, b. Burke	...	5
C. Eldridge, c. May, b. Burke	...	4
A. Molesworth, c. Geary, b. Burke	...	4
H. Clarkson, c. Jagelman, b. Burke	...	10
J. M'Pherson, b. Steel	...	0
E. Fallick, b. Steel	...	1
W. Frost, b. Steel	...	4
E. Burne, not out	...	0
Byes	...	22
Leg-byes	...	3
Wides	...	6
Total	...	87

WATER AND HEALTH IN TOWNS.—Dr. Guy, the well-known lecturer on public health, was in the habit of attending Windmill-court, Rosemary-lane, two or three times a day for fever cases. About twelve months ago it was well sewered and supplied copiously with water, and the court regularly washed down twice a week. In seven months previous to this being done he had attended forty-one cases of fever in that court, and in the five months following there had been but two cases.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE NEW MINISTRY AND THE OLD GAME.

To the Editor of the Herald

SIR,—Mr. Martin's deal, and an able dealer he is, "which nobody can deny." He's turned up Parkes knave of diamonds as trump, holding in his hand Byrnes as ace, Wilson king, Eagar queen, and Isaacs as the deuce and all. However he may count upon honors, he may find some difficulty in scoring or doing the tricks that will give him game. His adversaries, having better playing cards, and more knowledge of the game, may count upon tricks, and even revoke and take the knave of trumps with the jack of hearts, without Mr. Martin being able to see his way clearly how to defeat that little game. The only other court card he has in his hand is the Postmaster-General, with which, however he may "go in a Decker," he will scarcely score a trick. The country will *strike a docket* proving that functionary bankrupt of the popular qualifications necessary to count as a Ministerial honour.

Apparently, Mr. Bright is still the admiration of our colonial statesmen and politicians. His remedy for the cure of political corruption and grievances—"a change in the authority by which taxes are levied and the public funds are expended"—is still the only and inevitable resort of our representatives, and the *ne plus ultra* of their statesmanship. How long such a shuffling, gambling style of Government is to be continued depends very much upon how long the free and independent electors will rest satisfied with the delusion that a change from bad to worse, from the frying-pan into the fire, is a novel and desirable system of changing the Government of a country. That our system, by which Ministerial revolutions are brought about, and whereby "a change in the authority by which taxes are levied and the public funds are expended," necessarily induces a change from bad to worse, in the members composing an Administration, was shown in my last letter, that appeared in your issue of the 19th instant, has been proved in our Parliamentary history, and is self evident from the responsibility of a Ministry being made to rest in the conditions regulating its tenure of office, rather in its efficiency or capabilities for a wise and economic administration of affairs. I have no faith, no more than I believe the country or the Parliament have, in the present coalition "bubble and squeak" Administration.

A coalition Ministry might be desirable after a long protracted contention of parties on some great measure, with the principles of which the leaders of parties agreed, though they differed as to the details. But there are no such conditions under the existing crisis. On the contrary, the members of the present Ministry were opposed tooth and nail to every principle and detail of every important measure that was introduced by their predecessors, except the last and worst, the oppositional ad valorem tariff.

Sir, I entirely fail to discern upon what appreciable grounds of hope or justification the Martin-*cum*-Parkes Ministry can base their aspirations to office and parliamentary support. Mr. Martin says in his address, "The defeat of two successive Governments within twelve months of the assembling of a new Parliament warned me of the difficulty of constructing such an Administration as would be likely to secure the support of an efficient majority in the Legislative Assembly. Without a reasonable prospect of such support, I felt that *it would be an unscrupulous waste of time* on my part to go again into office." He then admits that he could not form a Cabinet from amongst his friends that would secure that support, and that he formed a coalition "of different sections of the House" different sections of one side. He does not express his belief that this coalition will obtain the needful support, but that "the result of my labours you are now acquainted with." His Ministry "agree in the main upon those important subjects on which the public welfare directly depends." What subjects? Who shall draw official salaries? The coalition is formed that "the true objects of government may be kept in view of being attended to. The finances have fortunately been left by our predecessors in a position so favourable that party struggles cannot now endanger the public credit." So they are to be continued for the maintenance in office of the leaders who made party struggles when those struggles *did* endanger the public credit. Of course, Mr. Martin wishes to terminate the session, as he states, as soon after the passing of the Estimates as possible. Short sessions and long recesses are doubtless necessary that "the true objects of government may have ample opportunity of being attended to." This is doubtless one of these "important subjects," on which he and his colleagues unanimously agree.

As Mr. Martin has failed to enunciate any grave principles or policy, on which there could be supposed some surrender of individual opinion or compromise essential to a legitimate coalition, it is reasonable to infer that he bases his hopes for "the support of an efficient majority" on the elements of his Cabinet; and possibly to some extent on the most prominent member of it who has so long been announced as "the coming man," and who has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the crisis that has assumed "the grievous necessity" of his exaltation to office. Mr. Parkes appears to fortify the latter inference in his address, which, being interpreted, may read as follows:—"I have a strong belief that you will re-elect me, because a year ago I hoped for a Government representing *the Liberal sentiments* of the people, which would command my consistent support (of course, as a colleague). After witnessing with grief and disappointment a long course of administrative error, I arrived at the conclusion that no such Government could be formed unless I was a member of it. The time arrived when I had to decide between adherence to my political convictions and the blind following of my party that would not recognise me as a leader. Having abandoned my party, I hereby dissolve all party distinctions, and adhere to my conviction of the necessity for my being a member of any Government that assumes to represent the *liberal sentiments* of the people," &c., &c.

There is nothing to justify the supposition that Mr Parkes pre-eminently represents "the liberal sentiments of the people," unless it is that his career so well exemplifies that liberal laxity or forgetfulness of indifference, with which the people treat alike those who have cheated and betrayed them, and they who have served them well and faithfully. Mr. Parkes' short official career, in the performance of the duties of immigration agent, was certainly not of a nature to favour the supposition that he is particularly well qualified for the successful conduct of high offices of state, or to be a Minister of the Crown. If Mr. Burdekin has not, in his Parliamentary career, exhibited his ability in a way to announce himself a fit candidate for office, he has not by official misconduct proved his incapacity for office. View the different results of the competent and incompetent discharge of the same office by different individuals. Mr. Jordan influentially advertised the resources and capabilities of Queensland before the public of Great Britain and Germany, and was the means of highly important services being rendered towards the settlement, and improved commercial relations of that colony. Mr. Parkes appears to have gone home at the public expense, to have failed in his duty to the country, and to have succeeded only in establishing himself in business. An incompetent immigration agent can scarcely be the most fit and proper person for a Colonial Secretary at a crisis. Mr. Parkes intimates in his address that his acceptance of office vacates his seat, "under a wise provision of the Constitution." Now, is Mr. Parkes a humbug, or does he take the country, or the people he is so fond of quoting and addressing, as such incarnate fools as to believe in his expression of such a sentiment? If that is a wise provision of the Constitution, why was Mr. Parkes the first and only man who has violated that provision, which he did most grossly and palpably in his solicitations affecting Mr. Burdekin's appointment? Mr. Parkes' conduct, in arrogating to himself the function of approving or disapproving of a newly appointed and unelected Minister, and his inducement of a majority of the Assembly to endorse such an unconstitutional usurpation, was culpable and reprehensible in the extreme, especially when the Constitution distinctly assigns that function to the constituencies, and, more emphatically, especially when Mr. Parkes himself declares the provision of the Constitution involving that function to be "a wise one." The re-election of a newly nominated Minister is, under the Constitution (though I differ from Mr. Parkes, and think, very foolishly so), an essential part of his appointment; if he is not re-elected he is not appointed, unless he is placed in the Upper House.

The present crisis is, then, an illegitimate or factitious one, brought about by an unconstitutional course of action on the part of Mr Parkes, and yet this gentleman has the unparalleled assurance to announce his appearance before his constituents as Colonial Secretary, "under a wise provision of the Constitution," and to ask their approval of this act of his responsibility. Does not this savour of an appearance under false pretences, when it is plain that it is only by his glaring violation of that "wise provision" that Mr. Parkes now appears as a candidate for office? For the assumption is but reasonable, that the Williams electorate would have returned Mr. Burdekin, had it not been for the unfair and damaging statements made to his detriment in the debate introduced by Mr. Parkes. How completely has Mr. Parkes dispelled the illusion sought to be conveyed in grave asseverations of his own political purity? What weight is due to his accusations of the administrative errors of those whose proceedings he disapproved? What belief can be placed in his adherence either to party or political convictions? What faith can be had in the political integrity of a man who abandons the liberal party for his support of which his popularity was accorded to him, and calls such desertion a "disruption of parties" demanding a coalition Government? What political turpitude, what moral and mental obliquity, can surpass that of the man who seeks office by means of a violation of a certain provision of the Constitution, declares his conviction that such provision is a wise one, and then claims credit for adherence to political convictions?

Sir, if Mr. Martin reckons upon any prestige he may acquire by coalition with Mr. Parkes, towards securing "an efficient majority," he is reckoning without his host, rather. It must be remembered that not only has this Parliament declared its want of confidence in Mr. Martin's leadership, but also, when Mr. Parkes brought down his amendment on Mr. Samuel's tariff, the House treated that motion as one of want of confidence in Mr. Parkes as a leader of the Opposition, inasmuch as many who were in favour of his motion would give no support to it, on the supposition that, if carried, it might lead to the induction of Mr. Parkes into office.

A general election is necessary and called for, in order that a Parliament may be elected which, being free from the resentments of past contests, might devote a dispassionate attention to what is more urgently needed than almost any other measure of legislation, viz. a measure of constitutional reform that would diminish the frequency and acrimony of party contentions for office, by doing away with the reward for, or instigation of them, that is afforded by the present system of the deposition and reconstruction of ministries. No wise or economic conduct of the public business can be expected until we have secured some stability of government. Ministerial responsibility is now a sham, a cloak for corruption. That responsibility is conditional upon the means resorted to for a continued tenure of office, not upon the policy or administrative capacity exhibited to merit that tenure. It is based upon an incessant series of trials of Ministers for their official lives. They are not tried upon their competitive or ephemeral popularity of the day, but upon the course they adopt for securing an efficient majority. Their responsibility is resolved upon the conditions of their tenure of office, rather than of their worthiness to fill it. In those conditions are involved all the corrupt practices by which an efficient majority is obtained as the only present guarantee we have for stability of government, and a poor one it is, as so frequently is shown. The real responsibility for any good or harm that is done rests with the Parliament rather than with the Ministry, as was shown in the rejection of Mr. Samuel's tariff and the forced adoption of the present one.

The question of the fitness or unfitness of Ministers to hold office should be a matter to be decided as a condition precedent to their taking office, and should not be, as now, a standard vexed question for a debate on every motion brought before the House. The way to effect this would be to have the Ministry annually elected by the people or the Parliament, as suggested in my last letter. The adoption of the system of an elective Ministry would do away with that constitutional farce, that expensive and unwise provision for the re-election of Ministers. It would also abolish the monstrous absurdity that sums of money should be set apart for salaries of Ministers, and offered at the same time as rewards for those who, by party intrigues, can secure some adverse votes to oust the Ministry on questions that neither decide or affect the matter of official competency.

Let the constituencies demand of candidates at the next general election some pledge of a disposition to support reform that will provide a system of competitive Ministerial elections, annually or triennially, so that some stability of government could be guaranteed by the Ministry being elected for a specified term of office, either directly by the people, or by their representatives in Parliament.

FOIG-A-BALLAGH.

Moruya, 29th January.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of this morning, Mr. Parkes, in returning thanks for his re-election as the member for Kiama, is reported to have spoken as follows:—"Mr. Dean Thomson, who is the very author of our free trade tariff, gave up his own convictions, and threw in the full weight of his personal influence in passing the law imposing these ad valorem duties. I, as you all knew, gave my undisguised resistance, but in spite of me they were passed." I need scarcely say, that in thus speaking Mr. Parkes has not fairly represented the part which I took in the Legislative Council in respect to this most obnoxious and objectionable measure. So far from having given up my own convictions on questions of this nature, I supported them by various quotations from the highest authorities, proving in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner the vast benefits which England has derived from the unreserved adoption of the principles of free trade; and I also showed that a similar policy had been attended with similar results in this colony. I was only induced to waive my strong opposition to the ad valorem duties, because I preferred to maintain the honour and credit of the colony rather than that they should be sacrificed by an obstinate adherence to my own views and opinions on fiscal questions. I fully saw, and still deeply deplore, all the evil consequences which will inevitably flow from the adoption of the ad valorem duties. There cannot be a doubt in my mind that although they may be effective for purposes of revenue, they will be destructive of the commercial interests, not only of Sydney, but of the whole colony; whilst their tendency, as has ever been the case, will be found to be attended with extremely demoralising consequences.

I hope, therefore, that as soon as circumstances will permit, the proper steps will be taken for the repeal of this highly objectionable measure, and Mr. Parkes's sincerity will then be put to the test as a member of the present Administration. I am quite of opinion that so large an addition to the revenue as was made in the last and present session to be permanently required to relieve the colony from its present financial difficulties; and unless a great emergency had arisen, and a temporary adjournment of the Legislature had become necessary in consequence of the ministerial crisis which had just occurred, I should have considered it my duty to have opposed the measure in question in every way in my power; or, at all events, to have endeavoured to limit its duration. As it is, I shall be happy at all times to lend a helping hand to its early repeal, and to a return to a sound system of fiscal legislation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. DEAS THOMSON.

7th February, 1866.

P.S.—I subjoin an extract from the speech which I made on the 10th February, 1864, on Mr. Eagar's rejected proposal to establish ad valorem duties at that time.

As regarded the policy of ad valorem duties, he desired, although informed that the Government had determined to withdraw them, to state what he thought about them. He considered them open to many objections. The result of the working of our present free trade tariff had been highly beneficial to all classes of the community—commercial as well as general. It had made Sydney the great entrepot of commerce for the younger colonies of the Australian group,—and it had enabled our merchants and storekeepers to execute what are called "assorted orders" for their supply. But if a ten per cent. duty, or even any lower rate, were in future to be levied, this advantage would be practically annihilated. When package had once been broken, it would be impossible to identify the goods in such a manner as to enable the exporter to obtain the drawback on their exportation. The effect would be to prohibit this profitable source of trade, and to transfer it to the neighbouring colonies. He believed that such would be the practical effect of some of the provisions of the present tariff. But there were other and very serious objections to ad valorem duties. Admitting that theoretically they were calculated to include within their scope and operation many articles of luxury that could not be conveniently reached by any other means, yet practically their effect had been found to have a tendency to demoralise in an essential degree the commercial community. No expedient hitherto devised or adopted had been effectual under that system for the prevention of wholesale frauds upon the revenue. The honourable fair dealer was placed at a great disadvantage with his less scrupulous competitor; and hence it was that, by general consent, a system fraught with such obvious and demoralising evils had been given up for specific rates wherever it had been found possible to levy them. He well remembered in this colony that when ad valorem duties were enforced their collection had been a constant source of dispute between the Collector of Customs and the merchants; but when the tariff was framed on the specific theory those disputes were put a stop to, so much so that an appeal to the Government about the duties claimed at the Customs was almost unknown.

POST OFFICE PECULATION OF PAPERS, &c.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—There have of late been great complaints respecting the non-delivery of letters, and papers, more especially the illustrated papers. I think the following will throw some light upon the cause of their non-delivery in the country districts, at least in the north-western districts.

There are persons in country towns who delight in gratifying their impertinent curiosity at the cost of others, and when a postmaster allows such persons free access to the post-office both when he receives and dispatches mails, and allows them to pick out their own letters and papers, they can, without its being noticed, appropriate those belonging to others; at all events, there is some degree of suspicion attached to their proceedings. This practice is very general in small country post offices, and I myself, have, I am well aware, been a great sufferer by it.

It is very annoying when on your way to the post-office to be accosted by Jack, Bill, or Harry, in the following way, "I see there's letters for you from such and such a place in the post-office," or, "there's English news for you at the post-office."

Few persons like it to be published far and near that they have sent letters to "so and so"; or that they have received letters from "this or that person."

What is the use of binding a postmaster to secrecy when others are allowed to make public the very things that should be kept secret—it is a great loss of time to take letters to the next post town for dispatch, but I have often found it necessary to do so, and so have others. In order that the public may have full confidence in the Post Office the sooner this crying evil is put down the better.

It is said "There is nothing so bad that might not be worse," and I recollect even a worse case than the foregoing of loss of confidence in a Post Office.

In the year 1856 being engaged in mining pursuits at a new but populous gold-field in the Western District, I had occasion to call for my letters and papers at the post-office which had recently been opened at one of the stores. I can never forget it—upon stating my business, the storekeeper's wife (who I afterwards found could neither read nor write) placed a gin case full of dirty tumbled letters upon the counter, and pointing out an old porter hogshead full of newspapers, said "Help yourself." Having just come up from Sydney I felt so much astounded that such a state of things should be allowed to exist, that I stood for a few moments helplessly amazed, but fortunately for me three diggers came in just then, and without saying a word began with clayed hands to rummage the letters, and seeing that "when a person is at Rome he must do as Rome does," I followed their example, and picked out the greater portion of a letter addressed to myself. This entire want of every thing that ought to characterise a post-office led to the establishment of an "express" for the conveyance of letters and papers to and from the next post town.

I do not for a moment suppose that the postal authorities know how the post-office was conducted at that place, but it continued under the same management for several months. I think, when favoured individuals are allowed to walk into a post-office and *help themselves*, whether the letters be shot into a gin case or neatly placed on shelves, the risk to others is equally the same.

NOTA BENE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your report of the annual meeting of members of this institution, published in this day's *Herald*, there is an error in the resulting of the ballot which I beg to correct. It is stated that Dr. Woolley and Alderman Wood were elected presidents, it should be Dr. Woolley, D.C.L. was elected president, Alderman Wood's name not having appeared in any list of nominations for the committee, and even in the event of his having been nominated, there can be but one president elected, and in the election last evening the unanimous voice of the largest number of members who have ever voted was given in favour of their highly esteemed president, Dr. Woolley.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 7th February.

LEICHHARDT'S LAST LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As one of the companions of Dr. Leichhardt in his unsuccessful attempt, in 1846-7, to reach Western Australia, may I ask you to do me the favour, in justice not only to myself but to others of his party (some of whom are no longer living), to publish the accompanying extract from a letter of his, which appeared in your journal of 21st August, 1847, immediately after our return from Peak Range.

This letter was addressed to the late Mr Lynd, at that time Barrack Master in Sydney.

I would leave your readers to form their own conclusions as to the relative truthfulness of such a letter, meant for the public eye, and one entirely private (see No. 1 of Leichhardt's last letters), which no doubt the writer imagined none of his party would ever see, or even hear of.

I could say much more, but refrain, bearing in mind *De mortuis, nil nisi bonum.*

Your obedient servant,

HOVENDEN HELY.

P.S.—I have italicised those portions of the extract which more particularly contradict his later assertions.

H. H.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Leichhardt.

Russell's Station, Darling Downs, August 1st, 1847.

The news of my return to the Downs will, no doubt, have reached you by the last steamer from Moreton Bay. I had hoped to go by her to Sydney, and that expectation, added to a very severe rheumatism in my hands, prevented me writing by her. I wrote to you last from Charley's Creek, mentioning the loss and recovery of my mules, horses, and cattle. I had dispatched Mr. Hely in quest of intelligence of Sir T. Mitchell's expedition, of whose return I had been informed, but by some accident of the post, neither your letters nor Sir Thomas's despatches ever reached me. Mr. Hely, Mr. Turnbull, and Brown joined me forty miles further on my journey, and we travelled quietly without accident down the Dawson, then running so strong as to compel us to take advantage of a large tree which had fallen across it, to convey our baggage over. At Ruined Castle Creek I left one of my horses which had become hopelessly lame. At Expedition Range the rains set in, and the ground soon became so boggy that our mules sank to their bellies, and we made but slow progress. All the watercourses and creeks between Expedition and Christmas Ranges became flooded, and compelled us to make a long round-about to head them.

Deception Creek and Comet Creek were swollen into immense rivers, and all the surrounding country was inundated. I had feared the Mackenzie would stop us, and on our arrival at that river, after seven weeks' travelling from Dried Beef Creek, my fears were but too fully realised. There had been several cases of illness as we travelled through the scrub, but here the whole party were attacked by fever, which subsequently assumed the character of fever and ague. *I suffered from it for nine days, and it left me very weak for a long while after.* We had to wait for three weeks before the river was fordable, and after getting over, the party were so exhausted by illness, we found ourselves wholly

NEW ZEALAND TO THE NORTH OF AUCKLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THERE have been a good many books written about the islands of New Zealand, indeed every province may be said to have had its own historian, generally a partial one; but although the province of Auckland has not been wholly an exception to the general rule, it has had less than some may have esteemed its due share. Little is known even in the colony itself of the peculiar features of the most northerly part of the island, and both the physical and moral or social aspects of this part of New Zealand must be quite strange to persons beyond the limits of the colony itself. Yet so far as the people of Australia, and particularly of New South Wales are concerned, this ought scarcely to be the case. If they did but recognise the true relation of the facts to their own interests they would see that they have more than any other part of the Australian colonies to do with this part of New Zealand, and that its progress is of greater importance to them than that of any other part of New Zealand. If the readers of the *Herald* will give me a patient hearing for a time, I hope to explain my meaning to their satisfaction, and perhaps to give them some information which may prove interesting if not useful to them.

I have satisfied myself personally of the correctness of the statements I am now about to make, so that I believe they may be relied upon as correct, so far as that can be secured by care. A glance at any map will convince the inquirer that the country to the north of Auckland extends in a generally north-westerly direction for about two hundred miles to the North Cape. This is the narrowest part of the island if we except the Isthmus of Auckland, where the land is only about six miles broad from sea to sea. On an average, perhaps, from thirty to fifty miles would represent the width of New Zealand north of Auckland. From the sea, on whichever side you traverse it, the land looks barren and forbidding for the most part. It would be difficult to find anywhere a bolder line of coast than that from the North Cape to Auckland on the eastern side of the island, and fortunately for the navigator the boldness of the cliffs and headlands is only equalled by the absence of reefs and the depth of the water close to the shore. The general impression is one of high and densely wooded ranges running inland at different angles from the coast, and wholly cutting off all view of more inviting country within.

On the Western Coast the case is somewhat different. The aspect of barrenness is here much heightened by the frequent appearance of long reaches of sand hills rising to a small height and scarcely clad by any plant to take off the forbidding aspect of barrenness which rests upon them. Long sandy beaches—in one case ninety miles in one unbroken stretch of level land—are a marked peculiarity of this uninviting coast. On these beaches the waves, constantly agitated by the prevailing westerly winds, dash their terrible surf with irresistible force, rendering them truly dangerous to seamen who trade along them, distant as they are from any safe harbourage.

For this is one marked peculiarity of the country. On the eastern side where, as a rule, heavy surf is unknown, the whole coast is broken into a hundred harbours, bays, and inlets of every conceivable degree of safety and of every size, from a large harbour to contain a fleet down to a small inlet scarcely big enough to shelter a fishing-boat. But on the west, where the wind brings in a tremendous surf, there are but two harbours from the Manakau Heads to the North Cape, capable of sheltering; and neither of these is of a sort to be run into as a refuge in bad weather. I have mentioned the bold coast and the wooded ranges of the Eastern shore, and they must be borne in mind, if my readers would understand the position which the two great West Coast harbours of the Kaipara and Hokianga bear with respect to the rest of the North. Although there are from twenty to thirty good and considerable harbours in the East Coast, north of Auckland, there is not a single stream of importance running into any one of them. Each has its so-called river or rivers, but these are only navigable during a few miles upward from their mouth, where they become mere mountain streams dependent upon the rains of winter for their only important supply of water. The Kaipara and Hokianga harbours, on the contrary, receive each the waters of more than one large river, which is navigable for ships for some considerable distance from their mouth. The three rivers that discharge their waters into the Kaipara harbour—the Wairoa, the Kaipara, and the Ornawharo,—carry water communication far and wide through the splendid country which the hills of the Eastern Coast line shut out from the harbour of that coast. It is on this account that at present even the harbours of Kaipara and Hokianga make so considerable a show as places of export for timber and even gum. These exports do not come from the neighbourhood of the harbours alone, or even to any great extent, but from the country opened up for some hundreds of miles by the deep, navigable rivers that run into them.

A great deal has been said of the Waikato country, and of the importance of the rich district made accessible by means of the Waikato River. Experience has taught most people now that the Waikato is not very open to navigation, and a close acquaintance has dispelled a good deal of the false colouring which made people regard Waikato land as something better than any other. The rivers of the north, on the contrary, do give admission, not nominally, but really and safely, even for vessels of considerable size—to a great extent of level land as rich as any in New Zealand, and far more fertile than most of the Waikato lands. If circumstances continue favourable, the greater part of this country will very soon be in the hands either of Government or of Europeans, and before a great while it will be only reasonable to look for a large European population to supplant the few scattered kaiangas (villages) of the rapidly-diminishing natives. In spite of the bars which render the harbours of Kaipara and Hokianga very unsafe to enter or leave, except under favourable circumstances as to wind and weather, it seems almost impossible to doubt that hereafter they must be the outlets of a large and most important traffic—one too which may well be shared in by Australia as any vessels from Auckland, having to double the North Cape, will find themselves under very considerable disadvantages during the prevailing westerly winds which greatly favour the Australian trader.

As yet, it may be said, the trade of the North is but small, and this is necessarily true. The work of getting out a few hundreds of logs for loading a timber vessel would probably give a season's work to a whole tribe of Maories, while a dozen Europeans would do twice the labour. The few tons of gum collected by the natives have only been so to supply them with some particular luxury, which once attained, they had no further desire to work. As soon as the work of colonisation, which is even now going on more quickly in these Northern districts than in any other part of New Zealand, reaches the point of rendering these districts populous, the valuable forests and the rich lands along the banks of the rivers will render a very different account.

The harbours of the Eastern Coast are better known to strangers than those of which I have just spoken, and are at once infinitely finer, and—in my opinion at least—of infinitely less promise for the future for the most part. There are few finer harbours of the sort than the Bay of Islands, the most known of these, and I can hardly conceive of any more romantically beautiful than that of Wangaroa, which is far less known. From Parrugarengu close to the North Cape, indeed, down to Matakana, protected by the island of Kawau, within twenty miles of Auckland, I do not exaggerate when I say that I do not know of any twelve miles of the coast devoid of a safe harbour, which must hereafter inevitably enhance the value of its district.

Little is known as yet of the mineral wealth of the northern island of New Zealand as a whole. The lately undertaken visit of Dr. Hector, the Government Geologist of the colony, has done much to clear up the doubts on this subject which affected the part of this island north of Auckland. The results of his examination of the country, so far as I could gather them from himself when I met him recently in the north, are very important. The great wealth of the north he considers to lie in its coal beds. From Wangarei harbour, where some coal has actually been shipped, to about seventy miles north of Auckland, the whole country, so far as he has been able to ascertain, is underlaid by coal beds of great value. Wangarei is a large and good harbour, and a tramway has already been laid down to bring the coal to the water's edge. This coal, however, is not of the best quality. It is used regularly by the steamer which plies to Wangarei and Coromandel from Auckland, and answers very well, but on the whole it is not so good a coal as the Newcastle coal commonly used here. At the Bay of Islands, however, there is an enormous supply of coal of a quality quite equal to the New South Wales mineral for all purposes, which could, if properly wrought, be easily and quickly brought into Auckland at a price to put the Australian coal out of the market.

In addition to the prospect of this proving a great coal country there is the further one in the geologist's opinion of its most likely producing a good deal of copper ore. He found, all along the coast in headlands and islands, evidences of the existence of a great deal of copper, although, of course, he could not say how it might turn out on being worked. A fact that may possibly prove of high importance with respect to steam communication between Panama and Australia is that even as far north as Parengaringa harbour, close to the North Cape, coal, which promises to prove excellent for steaming purposes, has been discovered close to the sea at the heads.

Such are a few of the facts with regard to the physical peculiarities of the country north of Auckland, but perhaps the most interesting part of such an inquiry as that I have been pressing would be found in the consideration of its inhabitants. The tribes of the North have always occupied a very prominent position amongst the natives of New Zealand. From the time of Hongi, the great Northern warrior, they have always esteemed themselves better fighters than any of the other tribes, and although their numbers have dwindled down to an ebb comparatively low, they are by no means less consequential than formerly. This impression was not at all removed by their experience of war with England in 1845, and to this day, even while feeling their comparative numerical weakness, and seeing the vastly increased European population amongst them, they are perfectly independent in attitude, and openly defy any interference on the part of Government with them which does not take the form of increased salaries and the like indulgences, for which, I believe, the cost in the North alone amounted last year to upwards of £20,000.

The tribes divide the country between them somewhat in this way. To the immediate north of Auckland the natives are for the most part the mere broken sections of tribes that were once powerful. The strength of these parties is of very little moment, and they are much mixed with other tribes, so that they can hardly be said now to constitute proper tribes of themselves. To the north of these come the Ngapuhi tribes and their various sections. The most populous districts inhabited by the warlike Ngapuhi are those of the Bay of Islands and of Hokianga. In either district the tribe could probably turn out five hundred fighting men if any occasion should arise in which they could cordially agree to act together. This is not at all likely to occur under any ordinary circumstances. In Heki's war, in 1845, it was the Hokianga and some other sections of his own tribe more than our force that prevented him from driving us from the north altogether. North of the Ngapuhi tribe came the Rarawas, a race less numerous and infinitely less noted for fighting for its own sake than their neighbours. They have always been friendly to the European settlers and traders, and it is a boast of theirs that no white man ever was killed by the Rarawas. They are, as I have said, less numerous than the Ngapuhi, but they are by no means contemptible in force. During the war of 1845, the Rarawas protected very many settlers who were alarmed at the threats of Heki's friends, and retired into the country of that tribe. In spite of the license which has of late years been allowed to all the northern natives, and which has had a very manifest effect in lowering the tone of their character, I see no reason to fear that, at any time, the Rarawa tribes would join in a rebellion. On the contrary, I think the fear that they would be ready to serve as allies on our side would prove a considerable check upon any rebellious proceedings on the part of the Ngapuhi tribes.

I have referred to the distribution of the tribes north of Auckland; it still remains that I should say something of their social and political position at present. Of their moral position the less I say the better. Any one who has ever so slight an acquaintance with them must be aware—if he is not a missionary, to whom they show a different aspect—that they have the most entire contempt for religion. The Pai Marire superstition did not spread much in the north, not because Christianity proved too strong, but because the professors of the new religion were unsuccessful men—a class by no means respected in the north. It was no use to tell the Ngapuhi Maories that the new faith gave strength and victory to its votaries, when they could see at a glance that the fanatics were weak and unsuccessful in the war they had provoked. Perhaps to describe them as a species of freethinkers would be as near the truth as anything. They do not, and do not pretend to, believe in the Bible; and even where they make some pretence of respect for the missionaries, there is plenty of evidence to prove that it is pretence only for the most part.

Socially it is, perhaps, more difficult to place the natives of the North exactly in their true place. They have a large amount of wealth in cattle and horses, and rare instances may even be found of their possessing a few sheep. Their houses, however, and their way of life, is not changed by these things. While food is plentiful and cheap they eat and sleep for the most part of their time; when food becomes scarce they eat rotten corn and other abominations, and go about in a half-starving condition till the next crop is forthcoming. The inducements to sell their land to Europeans, which are exercising at present a great influence upon them, will gradually tend to raise a class above this state of things if only they have sufficient courage to resist the old custom which renders so many of their possessions common property. It is by no means an uncommon practice in the case of a land purchase by individuals to pay a part of the money only down, and the remainder in instalments, often extending over considerable periods. This would be even better than it is for the native owners, if it were not a point of honour with them to share with their friends whatever they have at their request. Requests, I need hardly say, prove frequent where a man has a considerable income.

There is no law in force amongst them whatever. It is true that immense sums of money are yearly paid to magistrates and other officials who are supposed to be introducing law in their districts, and their courts do not want for cases. Maories are very fond of law when it presses on any one except themselves. The cases that come on for trial are brought, in nine cases out of ten, by a native against a European for some trespass that his cows have been guilty of. The practice of the magistrates in these cases is to teach the Maori the blessings of law by showing him the European made to pay what he—the Maori—claims. Where a magistrate has decided against the native, and there are a few cases of this sort, the result has been the bold refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Court. It is not unheard of that the defendant against whom judgment has just been passed should walk up and shake his fist close to the magistrate's head, telling him he never will get what he has just awarded, in the most insolent way conceivable. And this leads me to speak of their position politically considered. The Government is on the best terms possible with the Northern natives, and the simple reason is that they are afraid of them. The natives have no idea of quarrelling with the Government, so long as they can get pensions, and, above all, their way. On the whole they are on good terms with the settlers; and when a dispute arises, the Maori takes it to Court, and knows that he will get the best of it there. There must, however, come a time when this will no longer do; and to anyone looking carefully at things as they stand, it appears probable that a demand for obedience to equal laws will bring about a struggle. The Ngapuhi natives know this as well as the Government; and both parties know also that every month of postponement is to our advantage in such a struggle. It is difficult to say how soon the crisis may arrive, but if by the present undignified course of expediency we can put off any quarrel, it is probable that in the North, as in the Southern Island, the natives will feel the hopelessness of contesting the supremacy of a race greatly outnumbering them in their own districts. The great natural riches of this country all tend to increase its population rapidly. Not only the wide extent of its coal deposits and its promise of copper, but the great fertility of its valleys, and the value of its water carriage, mark it out as a country to be won if possible by the peaceful invasion of skilled labour, and unwearied perseverance. At present, although a foundation has been laid, all these things are yet in the future, and there can be few more interesting journeys at present, than one through the native districts of the extreme North of New Zealand.

THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON.

HOW HIS SPEECHES WERE COMPOSED.

His best and greatest speeches were composed on horseback. It was reputed to be no secret in the Premier's establishment when great debates were coming off. His Lordship's groom was said to be the first to know that his master's mind was "oratorically exercised." In the park, at a turn in the ride, his lips were seen to move: in the country, where the steam might escape with less notice, defiant tones, at the true oratorical pitch, were sometimes borne down the wind. The Premier's horse must have known when the tussle of debate was fiercest, for the pace always improved as the "wordy war" raged highest; and when the debater was strangling an opponent in imagination on the floor of the House of Commons, the brisk clatter of a gallop seemed to stand to the noble Viscount in the place of a running accompaniment of cheers in the House of Commons.

HIS ABSTEMIOUSNESS.

The late Premier was one of the most abstemious of men. I have seen him preside at public dinners and propose all the toasts from the chair with a couple of half-glasses of wine! His appetite was good, and, thanks to his excellent constitution and active habits, his digestion was vigorous. But he always kept the water-bottle within reach. Dr. Lees was told by the Noble Lord's medical attendant at Romsey that the Premier never drank wine at home, and was very nearly a teetotaller. He dined at three o'clock on four days of the week during the session, and rarely left the House, unless for half-an-hour between eight and nine, when a dish of tea was brought to him. When her Majesty's Ministers and the representatives of the various States attending the International Statistical Congress were entertained at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, Lord Palmerston assured the half-incredulous turtle-eating aldermen and "cits" around him that a life far more deleterious might be led by individuals than that of working by day and sitting up till three or four o'clock in the morning in the House of Commons; "and that," said the premier, "would be if every day in the week, every week of the month, and every month of the year, we were to indulge in the same splendid and luxurious repasts as that of which we have just partaken." He added, with great truth, "It is the abstinence which we are compelled to practise which enables us to get through our work."

HIS COMMAND OF TEMPER.

His golden temper never failed him. During twenty years, amid all sorts of provocation, I never saw him angry, with perhaps one exception, which might have escaped less watchful eyes than those of the hon. member for Birmingham. In the debate on Mr. Dunlop's motion for a committee to consider the Affghanistan papers, Lord Palmerston was charged by Mr. Bright with "suffering somewhat from the passion of anger." His countenance and language were thought by his unsparing opponent to give some colour to the charge, which, indeed, the First Minister did not deny, but, interrupting Mr. Bright, he exclaimed, "Not much?" His excuse was that accusations of falsehood, perjury, and wilful mutilation of public documents had been rather freely levelled against the Ministers responsible for the calamitous events of 1839, of whom he was one.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.—The following may be seen in Crayford churchyard, Kent: "Here lieth the body of Peter Isnell, thirty years clerk of this parish. He lived respected as a pious and mirthful man, and died on his way to church to assist at a wedding, on the 31st day of March, 1811, aged 70 years.

"The life of this clerk was just threescore and ten,
Nearly half of which time he had sung out Amen.
In his youth he was married, like other young men;
But his wife died one day, so he chanted Amen.
A second he took—she departed: what then?
He married and buried a third with Amen.
But he lost all his wind after three score and ten,
And here with three wives he waits till again
The Trumpet shall rouse him to sing out Amen."

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF SYDNEY.

(From the Sydney Mail.)

V.

THE GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR.

IN consequence of a Parliamentary resolution in the early part of 1862 (on the report of a select committee referred to in former articles) the Government of the day decided to relieve the Benevolent Society from the charge of the aged and infirm poor, and to take this duty upon itself. The Asylum in Parramatta-street and at Liverpool has become so crowded as to endanger not only the health but the very lives of the inmates. Classification of any kind was almost impossible, and anything like complete classification was wholly so. The task of housing and maintaining the crowds of old and infirm people who were unable to do anything for themselves had become too heavy for the means and appliances of the Benevolent Society. Many evils, the results of over-crowding, were pointed out by the select committee, for which no effectual remedy could be found while things remained as they were. The committee were dissatisfied, too, with the management of the Liverpool Asylum. A Government Board was, therefore, appointed in whom the entire charge of the asylums for these recipients of the public bounty was vested. Possession of the Liverpool Asylum—heretofore vested in the Benevolent Society—was resumed by the Government, and additional accommodation was provided at the Hyde Park Barracks and at Parramatta.

The building in Hyde Park must be well known to all our Sydney readers. It was formerly used as a barrack for convicts, and more recently as a depot for immigrants. The Asylum at Parramatta was formerly a military barrack. That at Liverpool was originally the Government hospital; but while in the hands of the Benevolent Asylum, was used for its present purpose. Each of these buildings has been altered and fitted up so as to contain every requisite comfort for the inmates. That of Liverpool is perhaps the most perfect. At the latter place it has nevertheless been found necessary to hire and fit up an extra house as a sort of supplementary asylum.

There is a Master and Matron to each asylum. At Hyde Park Barracks, where the women are housed, the internal control is vested chiefly in the matron. At the other places, to which only men are sent, this control is vested in the master. But both master and matron have at each place separate, although co-operative, duties. There are other officers and servants who will be hereafter mentioned.

When the Government first undertook the charge of the aged and infirm poor there were under the care of the Benevolent Society 411 men and 140 women—551 in all. The women were at once sent to the Hyde Park Asylum, and 150 of the men were transferred from the Asylum at Liverpool to that at Parramatta.

The demands for admission have steadily increased until all the buildings at the disposal of the Board have a greater number of inmates than can be conveniently lodged in them, although an extra house has, as already stated, been hired (since June, 1863,) at Liverpool. But one of the Government buildings at Port Macquarie is to be placed at the disposal of the Board; and it has been in anticipation of this extra accommodation that—pressed by the number of cases of distress which are continually brought under their notice—they (the Board) have admitted so many.

The estimated capacity of the several asylums is as follows:—

Hyde Park	156
Parramatta	211
Liverpool (including the hired house already mentioned)	387
	754

The actual number of inmates at present are:—

At Hyde Park	160 women
At Parramatta	238 men
At Liverpool	390 men.
	788

Being thirty-four more than the proper number.

The constitution of this Board is nearly the same as at the time of its first appointment in 1862. It consisted, in the first instance, of Mr. Christopher Rolleston, the Auditor-General (then Registrar-General), Mr. Charles Cowper, junior, M.L.A. (then Clerk of the Executive Council), Mr. Richard O'Connor, Clerk of the Parliament, Dr. H. G. Alleyne, Health Officer, and Dr. Greenup, Medical Adviser to the Government. The names of Colonel Ward, Deputy Master of the Mint, and Mr. W. A. Duncan, Collector of Customs, have since been added.

The ordinary meetings of this Board are held at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, and at 10 a.m. on Friday in each week; but special meetings are convened at any time when the chairman (Mr. Rolleston) deems such a meeting necessary, or whenever he may be requested to do so by any one or more of his colleagues. Two members of the Board form a quorum for the dispatch of business but any one of them may act for the rest in cases of pressing necessity, reporting to the Board at its next meeting.

In the absence of the chairman, the gentleman present, whose name stands first in order according to the above list, presides. The chairman exercises only one vote, and wherever the votes—for and against any question—are equal, it is considered to be negatived. It may, however, in such a case be revived by any member at the next Board meeting.

While all the directory powers is centred in the Board, much of the management as to details must necessarily rest with the secretary. This officer conducts all correspondence, keeps all accounts and minutes, answers all inquiries, and is, in short, practically speaking, the Executive agent of the Government in the administration of this branch of its duties. It will be readily conceived that this is a work of no slight labour, and we believe that the secretary, Mr. King, finds it scarcely possible to get through his work. This gentleman also visits each asylum from time to time, and they are visited in turn by every member of the Board, no notice being sent of the days and times of any of their visits. Nothing whatever is done without the sanction or subsequent ratification of the Board.

As a general rule no man or woman is admitted except at a Board Meeting, after strict inquiry into the case of each applicant, but each member of the board and the secretary is authorised to admit in any case of great urgency, reporting on the same to the Board at its next meeting. The women are all kept in the asylum at Hyde Park, and the men at Liverpool and Parramatta. The men, when admitted at the central office, are provided with a pass to proceed to one of the country asylums. Applicants on the spot are admitted—in Liverpool by Dr. Smith (the medical officer of the asylum), and at Parramatta by Dr. Greenup, in cases of urgency where the applicant is unable to proceed to Sydney.

The recommendations of any magistrate or clergyman, or indeed of any person of known respectability, are attended to. That is to say, the case of every person so recommended is carefully considered. But the Board will of course judge, in every case, for itself. It is expected that no one will recommend a person for admission who is not personally known to him, and as to whose bodily infirmity and destitution he cannot conscientiously certify.

The daily ration of each inmate is in accordance with a scale fixed from time to time by the Board. Snuff and tobacco, in small quantities, are, on the recommendation of the surgeon, master, or matron, allowed to such of the inmates as have been in the habit of using these stimulants; but the use of intoxicating liquors of any kind is strictly forbidden, unless under medical orders. The masters and matrons are most strictly enjoined to prevent intoxicating liquors of any kind from being conveyed to any of the inmates by visitors; and to search for and seize any which may have been smuggled or attempted to have been smuggled into any of the buildings. The friends of the inmates are required to satisfy the master or matron that they have not brought with them any of the prohibited stuff, and any visitor who has once broken the regulations in this respect will not, under ordinary circumstances, be again admitted. Subject, however, to a strict conformity to these regulations, visitors may go to see their relatives and friends in either of the asylums on any day, not being a Sunday or other public holiday, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. Presents in the shape of books, newspapers, or little delicacies are, of course, allowed; but all such presents must be made through the master or matron. Ministers of religion and members of religious orders, are allowed to pass in and out, unquestioned, at all reasonable times. We are happy to state that great attention is paid to the wants of the poor old people in this respect. Ministers of all religious denominations are in frequent attendance, and the care and kindness of the Sisters of Charity are highly spoken of.

Each inmate is supplied, upon entrance, with a stretcher, a bed, and suitable bedding. Also, if necessary, with a complete change of suitable clothing. The sick are separated from the healthy, and treated as the medical officer may direct. The healthy inmates are divided into messes of from eight to ten persons each, and every mess has its table and forms, and is provided with suitable mess utensils—soup vessel, dishes, plates, pannikins, knives, forks, spoons, and salt-cellars.

One member of each mess, selected by the master or matron, is placed in charge of such mess, and is responsible for the general conduct of his or her fellows. The heads of messes are allowed a gratuity in tea, sugar, butter, tobacco, snuff, or some article of dress, as they may individually prefer, not exceeding one shilling in value weekly.

The healthy inmates retire to rest at half-past 7 p.m. in spring and summer, and at half-past 6 p.m. in autumn and winter. Their hours for rising are 6 a.m. in spring and summer, and 7 a.m. in autumn and winter. Half-an-hour is allowed for washing and dressing. After dressing they take an airing, if the weather permit, for three-quarters of an hour. Breakfast is on the tables at half-past 7 in spring and summer, and at half-past 8 in autumn and winter. The hours of dinner and supper are the same throughout the year—1 o'clock for the former, and half-past 5 for the latter. An hour is allowed for each meal. Half-an-hour is allowed for recreation after breakfast, three-quarters of an hour after dinner, and half-an hour after tea. Smoking is only permitted in places set apart for that purpose. All the inmates bathe once in each week, and oftener if needful, ample bathing accommodation being provided at each asylum. All the cleansing, &c., of each institution is done by its inmates—each according to his or her ability. The work is apportioned among them by the master or matron, and the heads of the several messes are responsible for its performance. This work, however, is very light; just enough to keep the poor people in health. As none are admitted but those who are considered too aged or infirm for general labour, no attempt is made to find any employment for them beyond what may be termed the domestic work of the institution, but with so many hands, although feeble ones, these places are kept beautifully clean.

The inmates attend divine service on Sundays and holidays, under the care of persons appointed by the clergyman of their respective Churches, which persons are held responsible for their return to the institution immediately after the close of the service, and that they bring with them nothing contrary to the regulations of the institution. No work that can, in the opinion of the master or matron be dispensed with, is required of the inmates on a Sunday or other public holiday. There is an express regulation that ministers of religion and members of any religious order shall have every facility for the instruction of those of their own faith within the institution, care being taken by the master or matron in case of any visit for such purpose at the same time from persons of different religious denominations to provide separate accommodation for each.

C. S.

AMERICAN INDEBTEDNESS.

(From the Times' Special Correspondent.)

New York, October 17th.

THE address recently delivered by Mr. M'Culloch at Fort Wayne upon the finances of the country has strengthened the public confidence in his ability to deal successfully with the crisis. Most Americans approach all questions which seem to threaten danger to their country with a settled and immovable, though perhaps an illogical, faith that by some means they will pass away without causing any mischief or inconvenience. Hence it is very rare to meet any one who has even attempted to think out any of the financial problems of the hour; and, as those who read the American journals will be aware, the Press is almost wholly silent upon such subjects. It is impossible to get people to converse upon their financial prospects. They dispose of them by a wave of the hand, as it were, saying, "We are sure to get through with all these monetary difficulties. We have begun to pay off the debt already. Since the war ended we have paid off 850,000 soldiers, who are back again at their former employments; we have also paid off nearly 100,000 dollars of certificates of indebtedness. Look at our resources; they would enable us to pay anything." Sanguine to a fault as all this sounds, it would be difficult to show that the prevailing sentiment is wrong, while the very existence of this confident feeling helps to avert the national bankruptcy which ought, on strict principles of political economy, to have happened months ago. The world will eventually understand that it is impossible to judge from what has happened in other countries what is likely to take place in this. America seems to set at naught all rule and precedent. A writer in the last number of the *North American Review* truly remarks of his country:—"It has continually baffled expectation, and turned prophecy to folly. In its progress it has seemed to be too good to be true, and to offer fairer promises than could be fulfilled; but every year has taught us—and no years have taught us with more assurance than these late years of war—that its best promise was not beyond fulfilment; that nothing was too good not to be expected from it." Any one who is tempted to pronounce these observations boastful and extravagant would do well to consider first the evidence of facts. According to precedents in other lands, the sudden disbandment of an army of 850,000 men should have occasioned America no little trouble. It has been done with a stroke of the pen, and the men are actually back again at their work in the fields or their shops. The general of six months ago is now a lawyer in some country town, without pension, forgotten by his country, and not pretending to have any claim against it. Then look at the fact that the receipts of the Government on account of taxes during the last month of September amounted to over 60,000,000 dollars—2,000,000 dollars a day. And there is not a word of complaint about all this taxation. Indeed, several foremost members of Congress have declared to me that they would gladly support measures for imposing much more severe taxes than are at present enforced, believing that they would be paid very cheerfully while the memory of the war is still fresh. No doubt the people would tire in time of these burdens, but they would soon see the prospect of relief before them. It is only when it is seen that the load can never be removed that it becomes intolerable.

Yet, undoubtedly, there are grave causes for anxiety in the present condition of the national finances, and the principal commercial men of this and other cities do not shut their eyes to them. The increase of State banks is one of these sources of uneasiness, there being now no fewer than 1573 in existence. The empirical expedient has been suggested in some quarters of the Government assuming the entire circulation of these national banks; but, as a journal which is said to be under the influence of Mr. M'Culloch, urges, this plan would but aggravate the evils it is intended to remove:—

"Congress has deliberately chosen and accepted the plan of our national bank currency. It is established by law. An immense amount of capital has been invested to carry it into operation. The old banks have been merged in the new ones, or have been replaced by them. The realised property and industrial interests of the country, its manufactures and agriculture, its internal traffic and productive power, are all connected with the system of banks by the closest ties."

The notes of these banks will be a permanent circulating medium when all the greenbacks have been called in. In reference to a limited proposal for making Government responsible for the National Debt currency, Mr. M'Culloch wrote on the 26th of September:—

"My present impression is that it would not be advisable to connect the Government in any way with the redemption of the national currency at New York, and I am hopeful that everything that is desirable in the way of satisfactory redemptions may be effected without the intervention of Congress."

Mr. M'Culloch explained his views at greater length in the speech above referred to. He said that no circulating medium could ever be a proper substitute for coin, but that he was in favour of "a well-secured convertible paper currency." He went on:—"The present inconvertible currency of the United States was a necessity of war; but now that the war has ceased, and the Government ought not to be a borrower, this currency should be brought up to a specie standard, and I see no way of doing it but by withdrawing a portion of it from circulation." He acknowledged that the extreme high prices now prevailing throughout the country were an unerring indication that the business of the nation is in an unhealthy state, and that the cause was the existence of a circulating medium larger than is needed for legitimate trading.

The present remedy which Mr. M'Culloch proposes is the funding of the legal tenders and the gradual reduction of the circulating medium. He added:—"I am hopeful that the currency may be brought to the specie standard without those financial troubles which have, in all countries, followed protracted and expensive war. We have, it is true, difficult questions growing out of the war to be settled, but I have an abiding confidence that they will be settled, as they come up for settlement, in such a manner as will strengthen the Union and add to our national renown." I leave it to political economists to discuss the soundness or unsoundness of these opinions; the fact that the present enormous taxes are paid without a murmur, and that no one now ever pronounces the word "repudiation" ought not to be overlooked in any such discussion. From all that I have been able to ascertain of the state of public feeling here and in other parts of the country, I am convinced that the people would gladly pay twice the amount of the present taxes rather than disgrace themselves in the eyes of the world by repudiating their debt.

There is another very important point in connexion with this subject to which brief reference must be made. The National debt of 3,000,000,000 dollars is not the whole of the debt incurred through the war. Each loyal State fitted out regiments at its own cost, and went into debt to raise the money. The total sum thus incurred was not less than 2,000,000,000 dollars. Hitherto the States have had their hands unfettered, and thus they have been able to make roads, provide for education, and carry out all works necessary to their internal prosperity. To this fact, doubtless, much of the prosperity of the country must be traced. Henceforth, however, the States will be oppressed with a heavy debt, for which each must make provision of its own. What the effect of this may be it is impossible yet to judge, but, upon the whole, there is as little reason to fear State repudiation as national repudiation. It ought not, however, to be forgotten, that the total debt of the United States contracted on account of the late war is not less than 5,000,000,000 dollars—leaving out, of course, all calculation as to the indebtedness of the Southern States.

HOW AMERICAN NEWS IS MANUFACTURED.

(From the Times' American Correspondent.)

Philadelphia, October 17.

THE just indignation caused in England, by the publication in America of the names of Englishmen said to have invested money in the Confederate Cotton Loan, has led to some inquiry here as to the authorship of the list. When the names were first published in America, some three weeks or more ago, very little attention was paid to them. So many falsehoods are daily printed in American newspapers that everything contained in them is looked upon with suspicion, and our people read the names wondering how our journals could penetrate the financial secrets of men 4000 miles away in a foreign land, and, without believing the story, soon forget all about the loan, and its alleged owners. The subject had faded from the memory until the news of the excitement it caused in London revived the interest, and I have learnt from good authority how the list was procured and published. The "New York Associated Press" is, no doubt, well known in Europe. It is an association for procuring the news, and is supposed to be composed of the leading journals throughout America. This is a mistake. The sum and substance of the "Associated Press" is a person named D. H. Craig, who having, years ago, procured an exclusive contract with the Nova Scotia telegraph lines, by which he alone could have the European news from the steamers touching at Cape Race, Father Point, and Halifax, has built upon it a huge system professing to furnish news for the entire American Press—although the way in which it is done is shockingly bad. Craig receives a subsidy from every American newspaper, and has made an immense fortune. Every one of our editors grumbles at the inefficiency of his system, but none dare to openly denounce him, for the invariable punishment is a deprivation of the foreign news of which Craig has the monopoly. The only way in which enterprise can be shown is by employing "special correspondents," and every journal of note now has them, and while secretly Craig and his system are detested, no journal openly denounces him.

Of course this man wields an enormous power, and whatever he wishes to print is simultaneously published in every American newspaper. He has agents in all the large cities, whose business is to collect news and send it to other parts of the country. His own profits by the system are at least 500 dollars a week. In Washington the agent is L. A. Gobright. Of course, it was the object of the Government, early in the war, to control Craig, as by this means all the newspapers could be firmly held. The military censor was, therefore, established at Washington, who supervised every despatch forwarded from that office, which was acknowledged to be the principal news centre in the United States. But this did not work well; it caused endless quarrels, and news the Government did not like frequently escaped the censor. An arrangement was then made between the Secretary of War and the Associated Press, by which the department would furnish all the news if the Associated Press would print it as sent. This was gladly acquiesced in, and continues to this day in force. Stanton's war bulletins were furnished in this way, and Craig was even made to promise that he would deprive any newspaper of these bulletins if it in any way changed them from the copy furnished. Mr. Gobright, at Washington, is the immediate agent to whom the War Department communicates, and the list of alleged Confederate Loan-holders was sent to him from the department. He scattered it over the country through the medium of the telegraph. It passed under the supervision of Mr. Craig or his confidential agent at New York, as everything does, and with several insulting comments was printed. I have every reason to believe this list was manufactured in our War-office. The Government detectives in England, for our secret service had many spies there during the war, picked up a few names of loan holders, as they were heard floating about in the gossip of London, and with these as a foundation the list was made up. If what I hear be true, and I have no reason to doubt it, the War Department has been guilty of an act of great meanness, to say the least of it. Some one there has placed upon the list the names of Englishmen who are disliked on account of their having wished the South success in the late war. Every distinguished Englishman who espoused the Southern cause, or desired fair play in the contest, was put upon the list, and imaginary figures set opposite his name, in order to show, as far as so transparent a trick could, that he had a mercenary motive for his course. The War Department is responsible for this latest act of meanness, and Mr. Craig, for pandering to a vulgar prejudice in permitting the list to be printed, deserves reprobation.

I am glad to be able to state that President Johnson had nothing to do with it, but that he feels grateful for the high praise foreign nations, and especially England, are giving him for the wisdom of his reconstruction policy. Were the matter presented to him in a proper light, I have no doubt the officer, be he high or low, who has thus insulted the honour of the United States, by giving credence to a falsehood, calculated to do so much injury abroad, would be promptly dismissed. Our people wish to forget the war, not to have its ashes perpetually stirred, and none will resent quicker than they being the dupes of a calumnious falsehood. Let an explanation of this foul libel be demanded, and it will certainly be given.

CELESTIAL FROLICS.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

The sun had put his night-cap on,
And covered o'er his head,
When countless stars appeared amid
The curtains round his bed.

The moon arose, most motherly,
To take a quiet peep
How all the stars behaved while he
Her sovereign was asleep.

She saw them wink their silvery eyes,
As if in roguish play;
Though silent all, to her they seemed
As if they'd much to say.

So, lest their frolics should disturb
The sleeping king of light,
She rose so high that her mild eye
Could keep them all in sight.

The stars, abashed, stole softly back,
And looked demure and prim,
Until the moon began to nod,
Her eyes becoming dim.

Then sleepily she sought her home,
That's somewhere—who knows where?
And as she went the playful stars
Commenced their twinkling glare.

And when the moon was fairly gone,
The imps with silvery eyes
Had so much fun it woke the sun,
And he began to rise.

He rose in glory, from his eyes
Sprang forth a new-born day;
Before whose brightness all the stars
Ran hastily away.

PERIPATETIC HOUSES IN AMERICA.—Wooden houses, properly built, are warm, weather-proof, and durable, besides having the advantages of a rapidity of construction and facility of removal. This latter recommendation was one of more practical value a few years ago than now, when, especially in the eastern States, it was no unusual thing to meet a two or three story building on rollers, with ten or a dozen yoke of oxen and a small army of men, creaking along through the wide country roads, in quest of a more eligible situation than the last; the smoke from the cooking-stove tranquilly curling up to the sky, and the savoury smell of "buckwheats" showing that the good lady of the house took her flitting very calmly, and was not to be disturbed in her household employments.—*Builder.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Tararua (s.), 600 tons, Captain Gardyne, from Nelson and Hokitika 1st and 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Cunningham and child, Mrs. Denslow and two children, Mrs. Shadgett and child, Mrs. Kenny and child, Miss Garrick, Miss Muston, Mrs. Allen, Miss King, Messrs. T. Jacques, Martin, Hill, Kearny, Aphan, Bean, Moon, Johnston, and 55 in the steerage. P. N. E. and R. N. Co., agents.

Lady Young (s.), 600 tons, Captain Curphey, from Brisbane 5th instant. Passengers—Misses Mantle (2), Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Mann, Rev. Mr. Heyde, Messrs. T. Markwell, J. Piper, and 8 in the steerage. Q. S. N. Co., agents.

Owari, ship, 232 tons, Captain Wright, from the Downs 21st October. Passenger—Mr. Glover. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Gordon, brig, 230 tons, Captain Emmerson, from Wide Bay 24th ultimo. Mollison and Black, agents.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Philosopher, for London.
Agnes, for New Caledonia.
Alice Cameron, for Auckland.
Rangatira (s.), for Gladstone.
Queensland (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Camden, Ashburton, for S. S. Islands; Anglo-Saxon, for Melbourne; Governor, for a whaling voyage; Eagle (s.) for Maryborough; Fray, for Hongkong; Cawarra (s.), for Brisbane; City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.

CLEARANCES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Fray, barque, 183 tons, Captain Hansen, for Hongkong.
Ashburton, barque, 541 tons, Captain Truscott, for New Ireland. Passenger—Mrs. Truscott.
Rangatira (s.), 600 tons, Captain J. D. Harley, for Cleveland Bay, via Port Denison and Gladstone. Passengers—Mrs. Bode and child, Mrs. Brown and 3 children, Messrs. W. Billyard, Wilkinson, Brandon, Stuart, Small, C. Nott, Collins, Miles, Ellis, J. A. Brown, and 14 in the steerage.
Queensland (s.), 400 tons, Captain Lake, for Brisbane. Passengers — Miss Hargan, Messrs. Taylor, Kennedy, Terence M'Mahon, Dunn, Rankin, J. Mackellar, Murray, and 13 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Oberon, from Manning River, with 18,000 feet timber; Numba from Macleay River, with 1272 bushels maize, 149 bags potatoes, 16 bags onions; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 258 tons coals; Tiger, Æolus, Nancy, Moselle, Martha, Ellen, Albion, from Newcastle, with 729 tons coal; West Hartley No. 1, from the Manning, with 830 bags maize, 30 bags barley, 50 hides; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 180 bales wool, 90 trusses hay, 668 hides, 11 casks tallow, 4 bundles skins, 29 bags maize, 29 bags bones, 12 bags potatoes, 5 bags onions, 170 sheep, 5 horses, 1 buggy, 27 boxes, 4 kegs tobacco, 11 cases fruit, 9 coops poultry, 5 cases eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Oberon, for Manning River; Æolus, Edith, for Port Stephens; Gosford Packet, for Shoalhaven; Woniora (s.), for Bulli.

IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Owari, from London: 41 cases, Parrot, Brothers; 12 boxes tin plates, J. Fitzpatrick; 50 quarter-casks, Smith, Brothers; 100 quarter-casks, 600 casks cement, 240 plates, 1500 tubes, 10 quarter-casks rum, 56 casks soda, 51 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 17 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 3 packages, H. C. Brooke; 40 kegs nails, 40 boxes candles, 32 packages, J. C. W. Hinsch; 5 packages, J. Rofe; 16 packages, E. and W. Paul; 8 cases, J. B. Tickle; 3 packages, C. Abrahams; 1 case, S. C. Burt; 5 packages, W. H. Eldred; 400 barrels herrings, 1 case, R. Winstanley; 2 packages, Reading and Wellbank; 1 case, A. B. Smith; 1 case, Taggars; 3 cases, Alcock, Brothers; 4 packages, Petersen, Boeson, and Co.; 5 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 cases, F. Perks; 2 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 53 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 15 packages, B. Braun; 20 packages, L. and S. Spyer; 4 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 16 packages, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.; 98 packages, Prince, Ogle, and Co.; 23 packages, Allen, Street, and Norton; 123 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 6 packages, E. Flood; 49 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 4 packages, Hardy, Brothers; 1 package, Biggs; 23 packages, G. Moore; 1 package, S. Dickinson; 74 packages, Rofe; 20 jars oil, 24 cases wire, 254 packages, Order.

Tararua (s.), from Nelson and Hokitika: 1 parcel, Deloitte; 1 case, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 162 sheepskins, Cohen; 1 package, Wacey; 17 bales wool, Smith, Ronald, and Co.; 5 casks 4 cases metal, Order; 1 bale calico, Joseph; 17,61 oz. gold, Oriental Bank; 4304 oz. gold, Bank of New South Wales; 1 case boots, 1 parcel, Vickery; 2 bales wool, Smith, Ronald, and Co.; 1 parcel, Phillips; 1 parcel, Montefiore; 40 fern trees, Ferguson; 1 case, Beckham; 1 parcel, Rofe; 1 case, Abrahams; 32 cases boots, 33 bales 2 bags wool, 29 packages, Order.

Gordon, from Wide Bay: 133 bales wool, 66 hides, 24 casks tallow, Order.

Lady Young (s.), from Brisbane: 24 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 97 bales wool, 2 bales skins, S. D. Gordon; 13 bales wool, Tidewell, Wilson, and Co.; 9 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 34 bales wool, 2 bundles skins, T. S. Mort and Co; 44 oz. 16 dwts. gold, Bank New South Wales; 1 package gold, J. Fraser and Co.

EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 16 quarter-casks, 5 hogsheads wine, Currier and Adet; 169 bags sugar, E. Durand; 44 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 39 cases starch, F. Hughes; 4 cases, J. Cowell; 20 bales bags, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 8 casks sulphur, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Gilfillan and Co.; 1 case, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 box, A. Cubitt; 1 case, Goong Wah; 51 kegs butter, J. Graham; 3 cases, Montefiore and Te Kloot; 15 packages fish, 5 packages candles, Sun Quong Lee; 5 bags oysters, 1 case, Baxter; 4 bags oysters, Kelly; 3 cases drapery, Morris and Vallach; 1 package, D. H. Davis; 10 bags oysters, Rogers; 8 bags fish, Chen Ateak; 1 case, Martyn; 1 package, Hardy, Brothers; 25 kegs butter, R. Instone; 11 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 4 bags oysters, P. James; 2 cases ice, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 39 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 7 bags oysters, Emerson; 243 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 20 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 136 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 353 cases starch, 96 boxes blue, T. J. Stutchbury.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane: 100 cases of quarter-casks brandy, 5 quarter-casks wine, M. Bayley; 2 packages tobacco, L. Rawsack and Co.; 5 quarter-casks sherry, Farbury, Brothers; 2 cases cigars, Brown and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 100 half-sacks flour, 5 packages, Tidewell, Wilson, and Co.; 47 bags sugar, 13 casks limejuice, 502 bars iron, 30 cases oilstores, 1 case, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 102 bags sugar, 37 packages, Dunnicliff and Co.; 200 cases kerosene, 87 packages, T. Powell; 3 packages, Giffard and Greig; 55 baskets fruit, P. James; 1 case books, W. Maddock; 58 bags potatoes, J. Lowes; 5 casks biscuit, Hardie and Mitchell; 1 case books, C. T. Sandon; 43 packages, Church, Brothers; 162 bags salt, J. Alger; 1 spar, J. Cuthbert; 60 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 3 cases biscuit, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 28 bags pollard, 10 bags meal, 15 bags oats, 16 bales hay, 16 bags potatoes, 8 bags barley, 10 bags onions, 3 packages, Barker and Co.; 1 elephant, Perpal; 1 package, Wright; 1 case, Webb and Booth; 2 bales leather, T. and W. Eady; 7 packages, Robinson; 3 bags rice, 12 boxes candles, 100 bags flour, 1 case, J. Fraser and Co.; 16 hogsheads beer, J. Marshall; 1 case, Elvy and Co.; 5 cases fruit, Freitar: 1 case, T. S. Glaister; 28 bags potatoes, J. Duffin 2 cases biscuits, E. Chapman and Co.; 70 bags flour, T. C. Strellitz; 16 bags potatoes, H. M'Donough; 1 package, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 5 kegs butter, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 25 bags potatoes, 9 kegs butter, M. Hughes; 10 bags rice, J. Caldwell; 118 bags potatoes, 2 cases fruit, F. James; 12 bags onions, A. M'Callum; 25 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 22 bags potatoes, 24 cases fruit, Nipper and See; 50 bags flour, Kendall; 20 bag potatoes, 24 bags maize, L. Moran; 221 cases fruit, 52 bags potatoes, H. Woodward; 7 cases, Hanley; 24 bags maize, 17 bags onions, 29 cases fruit, 9 bales hay, 20 bags corn, J. Cameron; 13 bars iron, 19 packages, F. Lasserre, J. Caldwell; 2 packages, J. Keep; 25 cases jam, M. Moss and Co.; 8 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 4 trunks boots, M. A. Worms and Co.; 30 bags maize, J. Healy; 13 horses, 2 drays, 1 cart, Pritchard; 1 case glass, W. Renny; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 packages, Saddington and Sons; 3 cases, Fraser and Co.; 1 cases, W. H. Paling; 1 package, Wright; 7 bags clay, Bradford and Co.

Fray, for Hongkong: 258 tons coal, Beilby and Scott; 230 bags beche-de-mer, J. Lyons.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Fray, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HOKITIKA.—By the Amy Robsart, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Eagle (s.), his day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Cawarra (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards.—February 7: Cawarra (s.), 439 tons, Captain Milman, for Moreton Bay; Prince Alfred (s.), 703 tons, Captain Machin, for Auckland; Eagle (s.), 147 tons, Captain Hill, for Maryborough; Empress of India, ship, 766 tons, Captain Lawson, for Hongkong.

The s.s.s. Tararua, left Nelson on the 1st instant, called off Hokitika the following day, and was detained there twenty-four hours. She left that port in the afternoon of the 3rd, and has made a very rapid passage of four days and five hours. For the first thirty hours she had moderate easterly winds, since when she has experienced very light airs from south-west. She brings 22,000 ounces of gold and a full complement of passengers.

The Owari, from London, is a new clipper-ship, and intended for the Japan trade, where she is bound after discharging her London cargo. She passed the Lizard on 31st October, crossed the Equator on the 13th December and the meridian of the Cape on 24th same month; from thence to Cape Otway she had very variable winds, her highest southing being latitude 42°. Cape Otway was sighted on the 31st ultimo.

The Grafton (s.) brings the following cargo: 170 bags maize, 46 bags wheat, 9 bags barley, 5 bags onions, 3 bags cotton, a quantity of horns, 8 coops poultry, 38 bales wool, 25 bales cotton, 1 bale corks, 25 cases bananas, 14 boxes eggs, and sundries. She crossed the Clarence bar on the 5th instant at 1.30 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on the 7th at 3 a.m. Experienced south-east breezes and head sea throughout the passage. Passed the s.s. Susannah Cuthbert on the 6th at 1.30 p.m. off Seal Rocks, and steamer Ballina at 2.30 p.m. ten miles south of Seal Rocks.

The Lady Young (s.), left Brisbane on the 5th instant, at 11.30 a.m., crossed the bar at 1.30 p.m., passed Point Look-out at 4 p.m., Cape Byron at midnight, Smoky Cape at 3 p.m. on the 6th, Cape Hawke at 1 a.m. on the 7th, and arrived alongside the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at noon; experienced strong south-erly winds to Cape Hawke, from thence moderate winds.

The brigs Spec and Curlew were taken into the Fitzroy Dock on the 6th instant.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT AT SEA.—A remarkable exploit, exhibiting daring and presence of mind of no ordinary character, was performed recently on board the ship Mindanao, homeward bound from Iquique to this port. It appears that when the ship was to the south and eastward of Cape Horn, she sprang a leak, and made to the extent of six inches of water an hour. The vessel was placed in considerable danger, and it was only by constant pumping that the leak could be kept down. After the pumping had been continued for about six weeks, the vessel being then about two degrees north of the Equator, it was considered desirable to ascertain if possible the position of the leak. With this object, Mr. William Howitt, the chief officer, volunteered to go overboard and examine the vessel. Having dived into the sea, he looked along the hull of the ship, and ultimately found that a water bolt on the starboard side of the upper rudder band had worked out, and this caused the leak. On reaching the surface, the diver directed the carpenter to make a stout wooden plug, and having obtained it he again descended. Having inserted the plug in the bolt hole, whence the leak originated he succeeded in striking it with his hand to fix it temporarily, and was obliged to come up immediately for respiration. A third time he descended, taking with him a hammer, with which he struck the plug, fixing it as firmly as circumstances would permit. That his efforts were successful was proved by the fact that the leakage of the ship ceased, and she made no more than the usual quantity of water, three-quarters of an inch, during the remainder of the voyage. The plug still remains in the ship. The depth that he reached in diving under the vessel was about six or seven feet, the difficulty of the operation being increased by the rising and falling of the ship consequent on the swell which prevailed at the time. Mr. Howitt is, as may be supposed, an excellent swimmer, and has been instrumental in saving the lives of several persons from drowning.—*Liverpool Albion.*

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

February 6.—Vistula, schooner, 153 tons, Patten, from Wanganui, N.Z.
February 6.—Express, schooner, 150 tons, Kilgour, from Taranaki, N.Z.
February 6.—William Ackers, barque, 299 tons, Boyers, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—Mandarin, barque, Hammond, for Melbourne, with 445 tons coal, and 40 tons coke.
February 6.—Nile, brig, Walker, for Adelaide, with 250 tons coal.
February 6.—Clara Novello, barque, Kingston, for Wallaroo, with 894 tons coal.
February 6.—Gratia, brig, Davis, for Auckland, N.Z., with 240 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 6.—Heather Bell, Agnes Jessie, Brilliant, Little Pet, Comet, all from Sydney.

TARANAKI.

ARRIVAL.

January 29.—Harriet King, from Sydney.

NELSON.

ARRIVALS.

January 26.—Benjamin Heape, from Sydney.
January 27.—Deva, Alarm, from Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—FEBRUARY 6.

10 bales woolpacks, 10 cases biscuit, 2 cases baking powder, 30 cases cheese, 246 cases oil-stores, 250 bags salt, 35 casks blacking, 27 cases baking powder, J. Fraser and Co.
8 packages ironmongery, R. Iredale and Co.
250 boxes candles, Wolfe and Gorrick
172 casks beer, 2000 bags salt, Young, Lark, and Bennett
53 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co.
8 cases glass, J. Green
529 bags wheat, T. C. Brellat
11 cases furniture, J. L. Montefiore
2460 bushels wheat, Barker and Co.
25 tons flour, H. R. Beauchamp
1606 bushels wheat, G. Luker
6 packages machinery, F. A. Jensaen
296 cases chairs, 181 cases kerosene, 50 barrels resin, 274 feet timber, R. Towns and Co.
354 bags wheat, 276 bags flour, N. Caston
3386 quarters flour, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
13 cases drapery, 2 cases flannel, 2 cases ploughs, S. Emanuel and Son
45 drums oil, 144 packages oilstores, Dalton, Brothers
1 case hats, J. Powell
75 casks ink, 6 cases drugs, 141 cases oilstores, E. and W. Paul
101 crates earthenware, J. Isaacs
300 cases beer, 25 packages lamps, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
167 kegs nails, 15 hogsheads holloware, 16 packages hardware, Vickery and Hall
50 casks cement, Broomfield and Whitaker
20 packages starch, 20 packages blue, 40 casks barley, 50 packages oatmeal, W. Wolfen and Co.
4 boxes pumps, S. Hebblewhite
7 packages plumber's materials, 1 case iron, T. J. Bown
17 packages glass and earthenware, 6 casks glue, S. Owen and Co.
27 packages ironmongery, 80 coils rope, 1 piano, J. Levick and Co.
294 cases boots and grindery, Saddington and Sons
46 kegs jam, J. Campbell and Co.
5 cases figs, S. Bennett and Co.
10 cases tobacco, 15 packages Chinese goods, Sum Kum Tie
9 packages saddlery, 2 cases leather, 4 cases axles, R. Binnie
5 quarter-casks wine, D. Cohen and Co.
5 bales sacks, 1 cask tinware, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
20 tons flour, Beilby and Scott
3 cases saddlery, 1 bale woollens, H. C. Brookes
6 cases bedsteads, 9 cases chlorodyne, M. A. Worms and Co.
15 casks white lead, W. M. Martyn
6 barrels resin, 6 barrels varnish, 5 bales canvas, 92 packages oilstores, &c., Saunders and Co.
5 cases paper, 1 case books, W. Moffitt
6 packages glass and earthenware, J. G. Cohen
11 packages twine, 1 case saddlery, 4 cases glass, 1 case paper, 3 cases pipes, 197 packages merchandise, 542 gallons rum, D. Cohen and Co.
125 packages coffee, R. T. Ford and Co.
8 barrels pork, T. Playfair
3 cases woollens, T. Broughton
98 packages hardware ironmongery, 209 cases oil, F. Lassetter
69 cases oilstores, Metcalfe and Foss
7 packages fancy goods, M. M'Mahon
92 packages boots, J. Vickery
1 case concertinas, C. J. Abrahams
2 cases glass, 1 case pomade, 1 case powder, Myers and Solomon
3 cases books, J. J. Moore
27 packages paper, 5 packages drugs, 10 kegs nails, 24 cases oil, S. A. Joseph
6 bales canvas, 11 cwt. cordage, Campbell and Co.
66 cases oilstores, Palser and Cowlishaw
300 sacks salt, Fotheringham and Mullen
30 plates iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 box fruit, J. Fairfax and Sons
25 packages saddlery, Butler, Brothers, and Co.
5 bales canvas, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
43 packages varnish, H. Moore
20 cases metal, 3 casks nails, J. Binny and Co.
17,154 bags sugar, Brown and Co.
2 cases wine, S. Owen
6 coils rope, T. J. Croft
10 casks white lead, 13 cases oilstores, E. Chapman and Co.
2 cases twine, S. Hoffnung and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 6.—Tony, from San Francisco; Marguerite, from Calcutta.
February 7.—Ann and Jane, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—Havilah (s.), for Launceston; Western (s.), for Portland.
February 7.—Suffolk, for London; Bright Planet, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

February 6.—Telegraph (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Sydney; Leichardt (s.), for Rockhampton.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

FEBRUARY 7.—9 A.M.

Brisbane	...	S.S.W. Calm. Raining. Bar. 29·956. Ther. 73·
Grafton	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Tenterfield	...	S.W. Cloudy, like rain.
Armidale	...	E. Raining. Bar. 26·779. Ther. 66·5.
Glen Innes	...	Calm. Dull.
Tamworth	...	N.E. Dull, like rain.
Murrurundi	...	N.W. Fine.
Singleton	...	E.N.E. Cloudy.
Maitland	...	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle	...	S. Bar. 30·054. Ther. 73·2.
Sydney	...	S.E. by S. Fine. Bar. 30.022. Ther. 73·7.
South Head	...	S.E. Fine.
Penrith	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Bathurst	...	Calm. Fine.
Mudgee	...	E. Fine.
Dubbo	...	S.E. Fine.
Casilla	...	S.E. Cloudy. Like rain.
Orange	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Young	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Forbes	...	Calm. Fine, very warm.
Wollongong	...	S.E., light. Fine.
Kiama	...	S.E., light. Fine.
Goulburn	...	N.E., light. Very fine.
Braidwood	...	Calm. Fine.
Araluen	...	N.E. Fine.
Queanbeyan	...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Cooma	...	Calm. Hot.
Yass	...	S.E. Fine.
Gundagai	...	Calm. Dull.
Tumut	...	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra	...	Calm. Fine.
Albury	...	Calm. Fine. Bar. 29·730. Ther. 78·4.
Wagga Wagga	...	E. Fine, clear.
Deniliquin	...	S. Fine, calm. Bar. 29·750. Ther. 80·
Hay	...	N.W. Hot.
Melbourne	...	N.E., light. Very sultry. Bar. 29·875. Ther. 81·6.
Queenscliff	...	N.E., light. Fine, hazy. Bar. 29·875. Ther. 70·78.
Cape Schanck	...	E., light. Fine. Bar. 29·75. Ther. 65·
Cape Otway	...	E. Fine, cloudy. Bar. 29·780. Ther. 65·65.
Portland	...	E. Sultry, hazy. Bar. 30·000. Ther. 70·66.
Guichen Bay	...	S., light. Fine, hot. Bar. 29·974. Ther. 78·80.
Adelaide	...	Calm. Very sultry. Bar. 29·747. Ther. 82·72.

9 p.m.

Brisbane	...	S.E. Raining.
Grafton	...	S. Raining.
Tenterfield	...	S. Raining.
Armidale	...	E. Raining.
Glen Innes	...	N.E. Cloudy, like rain.
Tamworth	...	S.W. Dull, like rain.
Murrurundi	...	S.W. Showery.
Singleton	...	S.E. Cloudy, like rain.
Maitland	...	Calm. Like rain.
Newcastle	...	S.E. Fine.
Sydney	...	S.E. Cloudy.
South Head	...	E.S.E. Cloudy, dull.
Penrith	...	S.E. Fine, clear.
Bathurst	...	Calm. Fine.
Mudgee	...	N.E. Fine, warm.
Dubbo	...	N.E. Fine.
Casilla	...	W., Cloudy.
Orange	...	Calm. Fine.
Young	...	Calm. Close.
Forbes	...	Calm. Very close, dull, like storm.
Wollongong	...	Calm. Fine.
Kiama	...	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn	...	N.E. Fine, warm.
Braidwood	...	S.E. Fine.
Araluen	...	N.E. Fine, very warm.
Queanbeyan	...	E. Fine, hot.
Cooma	...	S., light. Fine, hot.
Yass	...	Calm. Fine, hot.
Gundagai	...	Calm. Fine.
Tumut	...	E. Stormy.
Kiandra	...	S. Fine.
Albury	...	S.W., light. Fine.
Wagga Wagga	...	Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin	...	Calm. Close, cloudy.
Hay	...	Calm. Cloudy.

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Feb. 7. 8·30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, and cloudy.
Noon.	S.E.	Moderate, and ditto.
5 p.m.	S.E.	Light, and raining.

BRUCE AND OTHERS v. THE QUEEN.—The "trial at bar" of this railway contract case was begun on Thursday, in the Old Court-house, before three judges and a special jury of twelve. A non-attending juryman was fined £20. The Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir Alfred Stephen, was honoured for a time with a seat on the bench beside their Honors. Ten counsel, headed by Mr. Ireland, Q.C., for the petitioners, and the Attorney-General for the Queen, appeared for the parties. The opening speech of counsel for the petitioners was only about half finished, and is expected to occupy at least the whole of to-day. The claim of the petitioners is for a balance of £207,180 3s. 11d. and interest, under thirty different heads of demand. The first item, about £79,000! is said by petitioners to have been admitted by the Government agents; the other items twenty-nine in number, are claimed under various parts of the voluminous contract between the late firm of Cornish and Bruce and the Government, and under the facts and circumstances of each particular claim. The Government deny the alleged admissions, contest all the claims both on the construction of the contract and under the facts of each claim, and allege, in fine, that the petitioners, instead of being creditors, are overpaid, and are "heavily indebted to" the Government in respect of their contract. The Court will, during the trial of the case, sit at 10 a.m. until 1 p.m., then adjourn until 2 p.m., and then sit until 5 p.m.—*Argus*, February 2nd.

KEROSENE SHALE.—It is reported on very good authority that Mr. Judd has discovered a fine seam of kerosene shale on Mr. Robert James's property at American Creek. The seam is precisely the same as that now being worked by Mr. Graham. By the way the latter gentleman has completely overcome the difficulties of the kerosene manufacture. The American Creek [illegible] as pure and as brilliant as any that can be had in the market.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 48s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1′ 58″ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

FEBRUARY 6TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone
A.M. 9	30·124	68·0	85	W.b.S.	0·16	0	8	0·03	1
P.M. 3	·068	73·0	68	S.E.b.E.	0·49	10	3		
,, 9	·127	66·3	76	S.E.	0·19	4	2		3
Mean ...	30·106	69·1	76·3		0·25	5	4·3		2·0

Evaporation, 24 hours..... 0·140.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum..... 75·1	Sun—maximum.....	122·2
	Minimum..... 63·2	Grass—minimum	56·6
	Mean ..... 68·7	Sea water.....	70·6
	Range... ..... 12·9		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

FEBRUARY 7TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATION.	AT 9 A.M. Barometer	Temp. in shade.	Wind. Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	
SYDNEY	30·122	73·7	57	S.E.b.S.	0·49	5	75·1	67·2	0
SOUTH HEAD	30·201			S.E.	0·49	7	73·2	65·2	
ARMIDALE .	29·983	64·2		E.	4·00	10			
BATHURST...	30·123	69·0	68	S.W.	1·00	2	83·0	68·0	
GOULBURN..	30·146	68·8	60	N.E.	1·00	2	82·7	54·1	
ALBURY	30·175	85·7	42	Calm.	0	4		59·8	
DENILIQUIN.	30·024	79·0	44	S.	4·00	5	103·1		0

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1866. February		Sun. Rises.	Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
8	THURSDAY	5 32	6 56	1 14	1 34

Moon.—New, 15d. 8h. 16m. p.m.; Full, March 1d. 9h. 57m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

We have now the exposition of Government views by Mr. PARKES. We have no disposition to quarrel with the composition of the new Ministry presented before us as the last possible expression of Responsible Government. What were his views may be gathered from the proclamation under his own hand, which we now recall for the comparison of our readers.

It was not the electors of Kiama, but those of Maitland that he had then in his eye, and Mr. DARVALL was the example by which his doctrine was illustrated.

"My experience of public life, extending over many years, has taught me to respect the character and acknowledge the value of men who may be opposed to me on principle; and these considerations would restrain me from engaging in this election if the occasion was one within the ordinary rules of political action. But in my judgment, and, I doubt not in the judgment of many of you, political coalitions, such as we have lately witnessed, are fraught with serious dangers to the community, and must tend to weaken all attachment to principle among public men, and to dissipate all sense of responsibility in those who govern.

"HENRY PARKES.

"Sydney, 4th August, 1864."

When, in October, 1864, Mr. PARKES took an active part in the overthrow of the MARTIN Administration, he delivered himself as follows:—

"It was open to the head of the Ministry, Mr. Martin, to have formed a Government of gentlemen holding the same views that the hon. gentleman was known to have held so long and so consistently. There would then have been some principle in the Government, and that principle could have been fairly tested."

Mr. PARKES described these coalitions to be void of principle, and fraught with personal and Parliamentary corruption. Perhaps, however, the wiser thing for Mr. PARKES would have been to have allowed the people to make their own reflections. His reasons for coalition with Mr. MARTIN are not by any means such as would have satisfied himself had he been in opposition; and this every mother's son of his supporters knows full well. All he has said of Mr. MARTIN'S ability and antecedents, and of the spirit and objects of this confederation, would, in that case, have gone for nothing against the flagrant facts which are fresh in everyone's recollection. He is, therefore, in a very awkward position as an expounder or apologist of the course which has resulted from the personal rather than party convenience of members of the Cabinet, and which certainly have not taken the public with greater surprise than it must have done themselves.

What a curious meeting must have been the first gathering, when Mr. DOCKER faced Mr. WILSON, and Mr. PARKES looked at Mr. MARTIN. They were not unknown to each other like the persons described by BURKE, who had to ask to exchange cards at the first Cabinet Council. They knew one another too well, and their union in one Government must have produced a sort of mental disturbance comparable only with sea sickness.

The blow aimed at Mr. DEAS THOMSON for his submission to the ad valorem duties did not come well from the hand of Mr. PARKES. Mr. DEAS THOMSON yielded to a representation of danger to the public credit, which might well stagger the strongest predilections, and lead a person who fills so large a space in our history and whose example is so cogent, to bow to what seemed to be an invincible necessity. This, indeed, is his justification. At all events it is his excuse. But when it is said that he surrendered his opinions in complying with what was stated to be a temporary but urgent obligation, injustice is done him. We owe to him the initiation of that tariff which, had Government been administered fairly and with economy, would have amply supplied its wants. But Mr. DEAS THOMSON never pretended that commerce was more important than public credit, or that any consideration could be placed in competition with the payment of debts. It is true that he might have limited the operation of the Act to a year, but has he deprived Mr. PARKES of the opportunity to enforce that limitation? This part of his speech seems to be to the effect, "We have got you in a trap; we have induced you to give taxes in violation to your principles by the representation of a danger which we believed did not exist. You have thus compromised the interests of the port; but we who did not share either in the apprehension of danger or in the adoption of the measure of relief are prepared to stand by 'the stuff,' and to uphold the wrong!" Surely if Mr. PARKES believes all he has stated, his first duty would be to urge upon his colleagues the abandonment of a scheme which Mr. DEAS THOMSON accepted only upon a state of facts which he himself so strenuously denied. What, too, was the cause of all this mischief? Was it not the resistance of a tariff which would not have produced one-tenth part of the evil? Was it not yielding to a false and maudlin cry about tea and sugar that prepared the way for the introduction of a tax which, besides being a far heavier one, has this aggravation that the Treasury is not relieved in proportion to the extent of the burdens imposed on the people. Mr. PARKES has no right in view of his own proceedings in the Assembly, and now of his own exultation over the result of Mr. THOMSON'S compliance, to turn round and represent this act as if it were a deliberate abandonment of the great principle to which Mr. DEAS THOMSON devoted so large a portion of his life. We should regret, indeed, if it were in the power of Mr. PARKES to lessen the weight of one of those few public characters to whom the people are entitled to look up.

There is another thing among Mr. PARKES'S promises which may be noticed before they are consigned to the limbo of violated engagements and broken vows,—that the money gathered by this new taxation shall be fairly and faithfully devoted to the liquidation of the debt. The only chance of this being done is by the legal and formal appointment of persons who shall take charge of the proceeds without allowing them to intermix with the other portions of the revenue. Doubtless such a machinery would be quite unnecessary if our parliamentary system were what it pretended to be. There will be a general rush towards the Treasury, and the only way that any part can be saved from instantaneous misappropriation is in placing it out of the power of the House. Thus we have often seen a careful matron hide in some remote corner the sugared treasures she meant to preserve, knowing full well that if all her stores were visible there would be no cessation of clamour in the house until the whole were gone. We must act on the same principle if we would save the country from the folly of adding to an erroneous fiscal system the shame of gross extravagance and waste.

Mr. PARKES refers to the Ministry as being *par excellence* a Ministry of the people. Is it not time that we had done with all this nonsense? What Mr. PARKES means to say is, that the members of the present Ministry are not gentlemen by birth or former education, or previous standing. But surely this, itself, were it wholly true, is not to be deemed a ground of confidence! Surely we are not always to regard the legitimate acquisitions and ornaments of social life as really a disqualification for public service or a motive for distrust. It is quite enough to say that a man who has worked with his hands is not thereby excluded from higher functions, and may successfully work with his head. But manual labour, honourable as it doubtless is, certainly imparts no special fitness for office. The only reason which could ever justify reference to such details, which are now too common to be remarkable, is to show how under the British system no impediment obstructs the rise of talent, and we regret to say none hinders the success of factious violence and resolute impudence. We have no wish to disparage Mr. PARKES in the character he has thought proper to assume, but we do say that these professions of devotion to the people made by some men, because they have sprung from the people, find no support in the history of Governments, and none in the nature of things. We see no reason in the world why Mr. MARTIN, because he has had legal education, should be less fitted for government than Mr. WILSON, who has not, or that Mr. PARKES should be a better friend of the people because he tells us his fingers have "gushed with the blood" of labour, than Mr. ISAACS, who probably has exercised his hands chiefly by the not less fatiguing toil of the pen.

THE exposition given by Mr. WILSON of the policy of the Government with regard to the recent reservations, shews that there is not really so much difference after all between his procedure and that of Mr. ROBERTSON. Those who hoped that a change of Ministry would lead to a cancellation of all the re

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

A SETTLER named Archibald M'Donald, was, yesterday, drowned along with his horse, in a waterhole near Laggan.

ARMIDALE.

Wednesday, 2 p.m.

Mr. Thomas Bryan Fitzgerald and Mr. John Moore were elected aldermen; Mr. G. Cooper and Mr. G. Filcher, auditors, yesterday; Mr. John Moore was elected Mayor to-day.

A new lead has been struck at the Rocky River; sinking, 18 feet, one foot of wash-stuff; one and a-half ounces to the lead.

BATHURST.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

The Quarter Sessions commenced here to-day with an unusually heavy calendar. John M'Lennon, charged with assault and robbery, was acquitted. Mary Ann Puckle was convicted of stealing money. John Healy, a Chinaman, found guilty of an assault. James Hughes, acquitted on a charge of stealing a saddle.

Weather fine.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

The first contribution for the Intercolonial Exhibition is a case of silk from Queensland.

A fair amount of business has been done to-day Breadstuffs dull, owing to numerous arrivals from South America and California. Maize drooping; it is quoted at 5s 7½d. to 5s. 9d. Candles are in request. 3500 boxes were sold at 10½d. for light weights, to 13½d. to 13¾d. for full weight. Bottled fruits wanted; sales up to 9s. 3d.; holders want 3d. more. 2000 bales of gunny bags, 11s.

It is said that the Treasurer, when he introduces the Tariff bill, will endeavour to make it retrospective to the 7th January, 1865.

ARRIVED, at Queenscliff.—Ann Maria, brig, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday evening.

Claimholders at the new diggings decided jointly to erect crushing machinery.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, notice of motion was given, affirming desirability of taking the management and improvement of the port out of the hands of the Government, and placing it under a trust.

A daring highway robbery was committed by three armed men at Parkside, within two miles of town.

Wheat is declining; sales 7s. 11d. No change in flour.

ARRIVED.—Meander, from Newcastle.

COMMITTAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Police Court, Goulburn, on Saturday, the 3rd instant, before the Police Magistrate, John Lawler was brought up charged with causing the death of Henry Hyam, otherwise called Mebarty. Senior-sergeant Fenton deposed: Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday I met the prisoner and informed him that I had heard that he had assaulted Henry Ryan near the Royal Hotel on the 21st of December, that Hyam had since died, and that I therefore apprehended him for manslaughter. Prisoner replied that he was sorry to hear of his death, that they had had a quarrel, that deceased assaulted him first, and that it was deceased's own fault. Dr. Waugh deposed: I was called in to see deceased on the 22nd December, he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and complained of most acute pain in the muscles of the back of the neck; there was no external injury; I continued to attend him for eight or ten days, when he appeared to get rapidly better, and I discontinued attending him; no symptoms of inflammation showed themselves while I was attending him; he made a statement to me as to how he had received the injury; concussion of the brain may be caused in a variety of ways; after ceasing to attend I met him repeatedly on business before the 25th January; he made no complaint to me of having suffered; on the afternoon of the 25th January I was called to see him at his own residence; he was sensible, but suffering from the effects of sunstroke; the effects of sunstroke are clearly distinguishable; deceased complained of intense pain in the back of the head, and of being giddy and faint; I saw him again a few hours afterwards, and found him suffering from violent convulsions, in which he continued till the 29th, when he became partially sensible; all the symptoms I have mentioned up to this time may have proceeded from sunstroke; he was partially sensible on the following day; his pulse showed no signs of inflammation, and never rose above its usual standard, about eighty; all the symptoms I consider the result of sunstroke; on the 31st he became delirious, and got gradually worse till his death, which took place on the following day; I saw his skull yesterday after the post-mortem examination; I then saw a fissure or crack in the base of the skull; the afternoon of the 25th ultimo was one of unusual heat; the fissure was in the very centre of the base of the skull; there was no depression; I believe the fissure occurred when he received the original fall, and that he would have recovered but for the sunstroke or from some other exciting cause; he told me that he had received a fall; the fissure could not have been the result of sunstroke; when I first saw deceased on the 26th January he informed me that his illness was caused by riding round the racecourse in the extreme heat of the sun; there was no displacement of the bone; a fracture is more likely to be caused by a fall on the top of the head than on the back of the head; I believe that the excitement of sunstroke caused that to be fatal, which otherwise would not have been; the immediate cause of death was inflammation of the brain and the fissure I have spoken of. Dr. Hanford, who made the post mortem examination, stated it as his belief that death resulted from fracture and subsequent inflammation of the brain and membranes; the fracture must have been the result of violence, and could not have been the result of disease. Two or three other witnesses having been examined as to the affray between deceased and the prisoner John Lawler, on the 21st of December, at the Royal Hotel, the Police Magistrate said that he feared but one course could be taken. It was too serious a case for him to assume the responsibility of deciding it. At the same time he could not help remarking that the evidence disclosed no unfairness, no treachery, and that in fact there was a deal of provocation given to Lawler by the deceased. The defendant was then committed to take his trial at the assizes, to commence on the 9th April next. Bail allowed defendant in £60 and two sureties in £30 each. The sureties were at once entered into.—*Goulburn Herald* of yesterday.

CAPTURE OF THE BUSHRANGER LLOYD.—The credit of making this capture is really due to senior constable Webb, Mudgee police, and one of the most active officers in the service. From the time information was received of the stealing of Mr. Stanbury's mare (Monday night), till Friday morning, Webb was constantly on the robber's track, and really hunted him into the arms of the Rylstone trooper, who, happening to be at Cudgegong, and hearing of the lad's whereabouts, came up in the mail and was fortunate enough to meet with him. Lloyd, who is described as being a lad about seventeen years of age, has been fully committed for trial on two separate charges, viz., horse-stealing, and robbery of a Chinaman under arms.—*Mudgee Liberal.*

MURDER BY AN ABORIGINAL.—The *Riverine Advertiser* of Wednesday states that last week a gin died on the Murrumbidgee, near Balranald, from the effects of a blow dealt her with a nulla nulla by a native, because she would not allow him to have her daughter. The woman lingered for a week, and then died. The supposed murderer is called Sambo, and is well known on the river, but at present is in hiding. A second murder is of a black named Jemmy, who died, near Balranald, from blows of a nulla nulla, supposed to have been dealt by a black who is well known at Nap Nap.

THE WILD SCOTCHMAN AT WORK AGAIN.—Monday's *Brisbane Courier* states that a telegram was received from the Rockhampton police authorities on Saturday, stating that, on the 29th ultimo, Macpherson, alias the Wild Scotchman, had robbed the up and down mails between Rockhampton and Springsure, at a place named Brownstown, getting clear off with the booty. The locality is about 180 miles from Roma, where Macpherson rifled the Roma and Dunnybrook mail on the 23rd ultimo. A report was also in circulation that he was seen near the Bald Hills, about fourteen miles from Brisbane, on Saturday. We, however, think it very unlikely that Macpherson would run the risk of visiting a place where he is so well known.

A WAIF.—The *Manning River News*, of 3rd instant, mentions that a violin was picked up on the road some days ago, and a little farther on, a fiddler; the latter had a smell of rum about him. They had both been "spilled" from something, and looked a little the worse for the accident.

WINE-MAKING.—Wine-making has commenced in this district, and, notwithstanding the drought, the yield has been fair, whilst the fruit is exceedingly rich in saccharine matter. One vineyard proprietor will make three times as much wine as he did last year; and he has no doubt that the quality will be exceptionably good. We trust his anticipations may be realised. From experience we can affirm that colonial wine, when pure, is far more healthful than anything that can be imported.—*Manning River News.*

THE BLIGHT.—At the present time neither the babyhood nor manhood of the district could put in a good appearance on the score of beauty, owing to the prevalence of blight. Children in particular have been great sufferers, and present such peculiar aspects as to cause them to be hardly recognisable by their parents.—*Albury Banner.*

PARLIAMENTARY SLANG.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Two years ago you were kind enough to assign a corner in your journal to some remarks on "Parliamentary Slang." Although I strove to combine a little quiet puffing of a forthcoming work of my own with useful suggestions to our assembled palaver, you did me the justice to believe that apart from any personal object, "I meant the cause and the public."

Since that time I have had much reason to be satisfied with the success both of the suggestions so published in your columns and of the work which they served to advertise. It must be admitted, that the debates have during the last two years been less indecorous, less redolent of Billingsgate than when I entered my protest on behalf of the public against the prevalent coarseness of language. Offences, it is true, have not wholly ceased; three or four incorrigible slang-whangers have persisted in claiming privilege or prescription for their abusive rhetoric, and now and then a decent M.L.A. has been hurried by the ardour of debate into a culpable violence of phrase; but, on the whole, there has been a decided improvement, in the merit of which I think I may claim some share. As for my "Manual of Parliamentary Slang," or "Vituperative Vade mecum," I may be forgiven a little pride of authorship when I state that there is not a copy to be had at any bookseller's in the town. Considering that our M.P.s are, providentially, not a numerous class, I can only account for this rapid absorption of the work by supposing that it has been caught up with avidity by possible and intending legislators as well as by those actually enrolled in our collective wisdom. It is one of the peculiar beauties of our Constitution, that there is no man so depressed by dulness, ignorance, lack of cash, or of character that he may not hope, at some spring-tide of passion or of prejudice, to be floated into the haven of our Assembly—a haven which, like our glorious harbour, though becoming less and less fit for vessels of the largest size, has infinite accommodation for cockboats. Quitting this digression, I would observe, Sir, that, though satisfied as an author, I am not quite contented as a patriot. I have to a certain extent gotten my own way, but not my own way of having it. If our debates have become less violent, they have also, I fear, become less lively. The Scotch proverb says, "Ye can hae of a soo but the grumph," and it would seem that divers of our orators, having been led to doubt the propriety of their natural Billingsgate, have been at a loss to substitute any other utterance capable of engaging the slightest attention. And though I cannot hold myself responsible for the emptiness of Parliamentary *crania*, I regret that I have been less successful in positive than in negative teaching. It would be a great misfortune were a notion to get abroad that dulness is the natural effect of decorum. I wish, therefore, with your permission, Sir, though I cannot supply honorable members with ideas, to help them in setting off to the best advantage such as they may possess. And to this end I shall proceed to offer some remarks on such figures of speech as seem best calculated to enliven debate without raising the point of order or vexing the righteous soul of the Speaker. It will, of course, be understood that I am not writing for that unenlightened minority who believe that speeches in Parliament should aim at setting forth political truth or promoting wise legislation. I address those who look on debates in the House as something between a scramble and a scuffle; who do battle for personal or party objects, and rely on personal attacks as their readiest weapon. Such speakers will be glad to learn how, without violating the formal proprieties of debate, they may get beyond that mere commonplace railing of which readers and hearers are weary, and may enliven though they fail to edify.

My first suggestions shall be in reference to the use of *irony*. This is a most effective weapon, though from its extreme keenness it is apt to cut unskilful fingers. I regret, that it is so seldom used in our Parliament, as its freer application would do much to vary the monotony of abuse. One gets tired of hearing the Government of the day assailed again and again with the same stereotyped imputations—taxed with "miserable weakness and imbecility," "shameless indifference to all political principle," "desperate tenacity in clinging to the emoluments and patronage of office," and so forth. Equally wearisome are the commonplace charges against the leaders of Opposition—"sacrifice of public interests to personal ambition," "indiscriminate obstruction of all measures emanating from this" (the Ministerial) "side of the House," "hostile combination of discordant elements utterly incapable of cohesion," and the like. By way of a change, why not something like the following from the Opposition benches? "We know the uncompromising firmness of the honorable gentleman's principles; we recognise the energy and determination with which a united Government is prepared to carry those principles into effect; we only ask him, as he is strong, to condescend to our weakness, and explain how the views of which he is the fearless and consistent advocate are to be promoted by the measure now before the House." Or this *morceau*—"Could we for a minute suspect the members of the present Government of any love for patronage—any yearnings after Quarterday, we might comprehend, if not approve, their tenacity of office. As it is, we are perplexed by the cruel destiny which compels them to struggle with their own distaste for office, and to sacrifice private feeling without any public benefit." *Mutatis mutandis*, the retort from the Treasury Benches might take the like ironical form—as thus: "The honorable members who lead the compact and well-disciplined phalanx of Opposition must really beware what they do. Their known aversion for official life cannot counteract the practical tendency of their votes, and if they continue thus to obstruct the course of public business, they may find themselves driven by the Nemesis of political routine to accept responsibilities which they dread, and emoluments which they despise." If we pass from party warfare to wordy duels between individuals, irony is still a most convenient weapon. You must not call your neighbour an inveterate libeller, but you may say "The honorable member's virulent attack seems scarcely in keeping with that spirit of charity, that tender regard for private character, for which he is so justly celebrated—I had almost said, proverbial." It would be easy to multiply examples, but I do not wish to cramp the genius of aspiring rhetoricians. One caution, however, I would suggest before quitting the subject of irony. Care must be taken that its bearing be unmistakable. Our colonial geese are so often cried up in earnest as swans, that praise will not be recognised as ironical merely because it is undeserved. Tone, manner, and what Mrs. Malaprop calls a choice "derangement of epitaphs," must assist the right interpretation.

Space will not permit me at present to notice more than one additional figure. I will select "Aposiopesis" as being derived from a Greek word, signifying silence, and therefore little known to our politicians of the stump. "Aposiopesis" may be popularly explained as the intentional breaking off of a sentence, leaving its conclusion to be supplied by the judgment or imagination of the audience. We may cite a familiar instance from the "Vicar of Wakefield." "Thy father was indeed the soul of honour; but thou art . . . !" This figure has a double advantage; it sometimes suggests more than the speaker can venture to say; sometimes conceals the awkward fact of his not having any definite meaning. Observe, however, that its use must be deliberate. Honorable members who break down in an insane effort at speech-making cannot claim credit for a brilliant aposiopesis. The following may be instructive examples of the parliamentary use of this figure. "The appropriate glories of Constitutional government are publicity and purity; but with us, secrecy and mystification have been the order of the day, while as for purity . . . . !" Or this, in personal brawl. "The honorable gentleman knows how to shelter misconstruction and insult under the forms of the House. But endurance has its limits, and the time may come when a just resentment . . . . . !

I will only add to these illustrations the weight of personal example in a concluding instance. "Devoutly do I wish that aposiopesis in the most extensive sense might follow the exordium of nine-tenths of our public speeches, but so blessed a result can scarce be hoped for till an enlightened public opinion" . . . . !

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

LEXILOGUS.

PARRAMATTA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE nomination of candidates to supply the vacancies in the Municipal Council, occasioned by the retirement of aldermen H. Taylor, Trott, and Wallack, took place at noon to-day, in the Court House. In the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Harvey officiated as presiding officer, and produced his appointment from the Mayor as deputy. The Court House, in floor and gallery, was crowded up to the close of the proceedings, which lasted more than two hours, but notwithstanding the active interest taken in the election, every proposer and every candidate addressing the meeting relative to corporation matters past or prospective, the utmost order and good feeling prevailed,—the meeting affording a marked contrast to election proceedings in former years, in the intelligence of the addresses, and the attentive hearing afforded to every speaker.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR proposed Mr. John Golledge as a candidate for aldermanic honours, alluding in so doing to what he conceived to be the critical condition of the Council, deprived as it had been of the attendance of two sitting aldermen, and a dissolution of its connection with its Mayor impending. He referred to the long residence of Mr. Golledge amongst them, his services in the various local institutions, and expressed his belief that if they returned him they would have a municipal representative of whom they might justly feel proud. Mr. A. PAYTEN seconded the nomination.

Mr. KENNEDY proposed Alderman Hugh Taylor for re-election, urging, in a lengthy speech, the propriety of reinstating Mr. Taylor in his position, upon the grounds of his punctual attendance, his exertions to effect a retrenchment of the expenditure, and consequent extinguishment of the debt; and, thirdly, his services in reference to the water supply—in the prosecution sustained at his own expense, some months since, for the nuisance existing at the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. GRIFFITHS seconded the nomination.

Alderman BURGE nominated Mr. T. W. Bowden, as a gentleman possessing in an eminent degree the qualifications required in wisely conducting the municipal affairs. Mr. Burge referred to the experience acquired by Mr. Bowden in his long connection with mercantile pursuits in the metropolis, to the fact that that gentleman was a resident in the town many years ago—that he had returned as a resident and a freeholder, and to his peculiar fitness for municipal office. Mr. B. LEE seconded the nomination.

Mr. GREGG proposed to the electors the name of Mr. Jordan Sparkes, eulogistically alluding to that gentleman's long residence in the town, extending over a quarter of a century—to his ability and upright character. Alderman FLYNN seconded the nomination.

Alderman FLYNN nominated the retiring Alderman Trott, speaking of his services in the Council, and in the public and private, and less ostentatious charities of the town. Mr. KENNEDY seconded.

Alderman FLYNN also proposed Mr. J. F. Staff.

Mr. JOHN BROWN, in a lengthy speech, condemnatory of several of the past acts of the Council, nominated himself, the nomination being seconded by Mr. ASHPLANT.

Alderman BIRMINGHAM addressed the electors explanatory of the past proceedings of the Council since his election. He also defended the past assessment which had been reduced.

Alderman BIRMINGHAM nominated Mr. John Good and Mr. L. Menser.

The nominations were duly seconded.

No candidate being proposed, the retiring auditors, Messrs. E. L. Rewling and A. Bare were proposed for re-election by Mr. J. TAYLOR, seconded by Alderman BIRMINGHAM, and, no others being named, those gentlemen were declared elected. The meeting was then addressed by all the candidates.

The show of hands, which was taken with some difficulty, was had to be repeated, was declared to be in favour of Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. T. W. Bowden, and Mr. John Golledge. A poll was demanded, and announced for Tuesday next.

The proceedings closed with three cheers for the Returning-officer.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The quarterly meeting of the council took place on Monday, at noon. Alderman Birmingham, in the absence of the Mayor, being voted into the chair. Present—aldermen Burge, Vallick, H. Taylor, Harvey, and Flynn. Various correspondence was read, and the half-yearly balance-sheet laid upon the table. Upon the motion of alderman H. Taylor, seconded by alderman Burge, the sum of £10 was awarded as a gratuity additional to the salary to the bailiff for the past year. It was reported in the meeting that the funds were now sufficient to extinguish the council debt, with a surplus of upwards of £100. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the ability displayed by him in the mayoral office, and to the auditors, the council adjourned. It was resolved that, to allow of the preparation of the electoral list for the election the office be closed on Monday, the 12th instant, notice thereof to be given.

ROBBERY.—Early on Sunday morning the grocery store of Mr. Lye, adjoining his public-house in Church-street, was forcibly entered, the front door being forced open with an axe. The thieves managed to carry off a quantity of grocery goods, some of them of a heavy kind. They have not as yet been discovered, although strong suspicion attaches to one or two individuals whom I forbear to name.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE nomination of three aldermen to serve in the Municipal Council in the place of Mr. Bolton (Lake Macquarie Ward), Mr. Fleming (Honeysuckle Point Ward), Mr. C. W. Williams (City Ward), whose term of office expires, took place at the Court-house, yesterday, at noon. The room was crowded.

Mr. J. WARD (the Mayor) presided. After reading the advertisement calling the meeting, the chairman called for the nomination of the first candidate.

Mr. GOW proposed Mr. James Hannell as alderman for the City Ward, believing him to be the best man that could be found. He had served them honestly and faithfully in the council from the time the municipality was established until twelve months ago, and he hoped to see him returned again. Mr. MARTIN RICHARDSON seconded the nomination.

Mr. T. MILLER proposed Mr. W. K. Lockhead, believing that he was a man who would endeavour to serve all the citizens to the best of his ability. Mr. Lockhead was as yet an untried man, but from the position he occupied in the city there could be no doubt of his being worthy to possess the confidence of the electors. He did not wish to say anything with reference to Mr. Hannell; but it was clear that as the citizens rejected him last year they had something against him. He thought it was quite time they sent in a fresh man, and Mr. Lockhead had been in the city long enough for them to know what he was, and to give him a trial in the Council. Mr. Lockhead was unavoidably absent from the nomination, but he (Mr. M.) had in his hand a note from Mr. Lockhead, stating that he would take his seat if elected. No one could say anything against him. He believed he was a fit and proper person to represent them, and that he would serve them honestly and faithfully. Mr. H. WILLIAMS seconded the nomination.

Mr. J. CORLETTE nominated Mr. Peter Fleming to represent Honeysuckle Ward. He had sat in the Council three or four times, and he had been so long before them and they knew him so well that they were quite certain he would represent not only Honeysuckle Ward, but the whole city. Mr. D. ROSS seconded the nomination.

There being no other candidates the Mayor declared Mr. Fleming duly elected as alderman for Honeysuckle Ward.

Mr. MARTIN proposed Mr. Charles Way as an alderman for Macquarie Ward in place of Mr. C. Bolton. Mr. COOK seconded the nomination.

Mr. KEMP proposed Mr. Arthur John Robey. Mr. C. W. WILLIAMS seconded the nomination.

Mr. BISHOP proposed Mr. Thomas Williamson. Mr. WEBSTER seconded the nomination.

Mr. HANNELL addressed the electors.

On the call for a show of hands, the result was declared largely in favour of Mr. Hannell.

Mr. MILLER demanded a poll for Mr. Lockhead, but four electors not coming forward to support the nomination, as required by the Act, Mr. Hannell was declared duly elected.

Mr. Alderman FLEMING, in a few suitable remarks, returned thanks for being re-elected unopposed.

Messrs. C. WAY and ROBEY briefly addressed the electors.

The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. T. Williamson.

Mr. WAY demanded a poll, which will take place on Tuesday next.

Messrs. Waddell and Gow were elected auditors without opposition.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE NATIVE REBELLION.

BY the mail steamer Tararua, later papers are to hand from Nelson, Wellington, Taranaki, the West Coast, and Hokitika.

We can only find room for the *Taranaki Herald's* account of the first noteworthy achievement of the new Commander of the Forces in New Zealand. That journal of the 27th ultimo thus records

GENERAL CHUTE'S MARCH FROM WHANGANUI TO TARANAKI.

On the 3rd of January Major-General Chute left the camp at Weraroa, with a force consisting of 400 of the 14th Regiment, under Colonel Trevor; 250 of the Native Contingent, under Major Macdonnell; and 50 Forest Rangers, under Major Von Tempsky, for the purpose of attacking the several strongholds of the rebels between Whanganui and this place. As the force was not able to cross the Waitotara near Te Weraroa, it had to go down to the beach and then turn inland again, and after marching inland about ten miles camped at a place called Ngamotu.

The first pa of the enemy, Okotuku, could be seen about two miles off. It was high up on the end of one of the spurs of a thickly wooded range, or, as a correspondent of the *Wanganui Times* says, "where a densely wooded ridge rears its shaggy head from abysmal gorges." The spur itself was comparatively flat on the top, but the end towards the sea was rocky and precipitous, so that three sides of the pa were fortified by nature, while the fourth was protected by a line of palisading and rifle pits. On the day of their arrival, the Native Contingent, under Major Macdonnell, went out to reconnoitre, and after a short skirmish killed one, entered the pa (the garrison, apparently, not having had time to collect), and, it is said, destroyed the palisading; another account, however, states that this could not have been done, as the palisading which was standing next day was too extensive and substantial to be put up in a night. The next morning General Chute himself went up with 100 of the 14th and Forest Rangers and 200 of the Native Contingent. The enemy opened fire as soon as the advanced guard appeared in the clearing, and it was kept up on both sides till all the force had arrived, when the General ordered the 14th, under Captain Vivian, to charge, which they did gallantly, getting in in front through the palisading, while the Forest Rangers managed to get in round the end of it to the left, and the Native Contingent on the right. The 14th lost four wounded in the advance (Lieutenant Keogh and three privates), but the natives, seeing their case hopeless, beat a rapid retreat, descending the cliff by means of supplejacks previously prepared—leaving one dead behind them, while five others were killed in the subsequent pursuit through the bush. During the pursuit another kainga was discovered and burnt, as were also the whares and palisading at Okotuku, and the force then returned to camp. The next day was given partly to resting the men and partly to destroying the crops at Okotuku, and in looking about the country.

On the morning of the 6th the force started at 4 o'clock, and after marching ten or twelve miles, took up a position at 9 o'clock a.m. about a mile and a half from the next rebel pa, Putahi. This place is about twelve miles in a south-easterly direction from the mouth of the Patea. The pa is on a small flat at the edge of the bush, and the country is intersected with deep and precipitous wooded ravines which must be crossed unless the attacking party had gone by the road in front, which, from the steepness and openness of the ground, would probably have resulted in great loss of life. From a hill near the camp the pa was examined with a glass. The red flag was hoisted as soon as the troops were seen, and it was kept up all day, sometimes at the top of the flagstaff, but generally half-mast high. About 200 natives were seen to come out of the pa and fall-in in ranks like soldiers, and then go round their Pai Marire pole. In the afternoon a party of them came down to the opposite side of the gulley to that on which the camp was pitched, and under cover of the bush opened fire on the camp, the distance being 400 or 500 yards. A part of the Native Contingent went out and skirmished with the enemy and drove them off, losing one man wounded in the operation. The General seeing that the pa, from its position and the number of its garrison, was of considerable strength, had sent for reinforcements from Patea, which arrived the same evening, consisting of a company of the 50th under Captain Johnston, and 18th, under Major Rocke.

At 2 o'clock that morning (the 7th) the force started for Putahi. The General had wisely determined on making a long detour to the right, and gave the advance to Major Macdonnell and his natives; and it was only after four hours most laborious marching, including the crossing of the precipitous wooded ravines we have mentioned besides other bush, that the force arrived opposite the south side of the pa. The troops were halted in front ready for the word to charge; the Forest Rangers were sent to the left, a heavy fire being opened on them as they proceeded; and the Native Contingent were sent round to try to cut off the retreat in rear. After the shooting had been kept up on both sides for about an hour, the word was given, and the men advanced to the charge in beautiful order, going in over the rifle pits and driving the natives out before them. Captain Johnson of the 50th is said to have been the first man in the pa, and Major Von Tempsky second. The capture of the flag was disputed between one of the Forest Rangers (Varette, an old Zouave,) and some of the 14th, but it was given up to the General, which disposed of the question. The loss on our side was one killed (corporal Philpots, 50th Regiment), and seven wounded, two of the 14th, two of the Forest Rangers, and three of the Native Contingent—among the last is Major Macdonnell, who was hit badly, but not dangerously, in the leg. Of the natives, thirteen bodies were found in the pa and the clearing close by, and others were shot afterwards in the pursuit. At this pa the harness and two horses of the unfortunate man Arben were found; it will be remembered that he was murdered and savagely mutilated on the road from Nukumaru to Alexander's farm in December last.

The next day (the 8th) was devoted to recruiting the force after their labours, and in looking about the neighbourhood, and destroying such villages and crops as were found. Two of the Forest Rangers (Varette, already mentioned, and Chaddock) discovered the whaleboat belonging to the Gundagai, which was carried off by the natives about ten months ago.

On the morning of the 9th, at 4 o'clock, the General and forces marched for the camp at Patea, which was reached about 9 a.m., and after halting for an hour went on to Kakaramea, where they remained during the whole of the 10th, on which day sixty men of the friendly natives (Ngatiapa from Rangitikei) came up to join the Contingent.

On the 11th the march was continued by way of Manawapou, and the camping ground by the side of the Tangahoe, about four miles inland, was reached soon after noon. The next day the camp was shifted a few miles further inland to Tawhiti, and two or three pas were destroyed, including Whareroa and Ohangai. At the former place the great meeting-house of the hostile tribes was burned; it was called Taiporohenui, and measured 130 feet long by 40 feet wide, and answered the same purpose as Te Ikaroa-a-Maui at Kapoaiaia, and Aotearoa at Weriweri (the latter also was burned a few days later). In the course of their explorations, the Native Contingent got into one large pa, the occupants having retired before them, but as they were sitting enjoying a little repose in the open space in the middle the enemy came up to the palisading and fired into them, upon which they turned out and chased them away. During the same day the approach to Otapawa was reconnoitered. This pa was strong by position and fortified with double rifle pits and palisading, and has long been spoken of as the chief stronghold of the rebels in the Ngatiruanui district. It was also strongly garrisoned, many of those who had escaped from Okotuku and Pusthi having retired thither.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 13th, the force moved forward to attack Otapawa, distant about four miles in a rough and wooded country. The road led through the bush and up and down steep gullies, and the pa though visible about a mile off was lost sight of again till within two hundred yards of it. It was somewhat diamond-shaped; one side, which was the least fortified, was on the edge of a precipitous wooded gulley; the other sides were protected by a bank and deep ditch outside the palisading, and another of the same kind inside, the two being connected underground—an underground passage led out false from the pa into the gully behind. Lieutenant Carre made a little excellent practice with the six-pounder Armstrong gun at the mile range, but without eliciting any signs of life. General Chute had previously procured reinforcements from Kakaramea and Waingongoro, consisting of a part of the 57th Regiment, under Colonels Butler and Hassard, and these now took the advance and went to attack in front. The Native Contingent were to have an hour's start to get round into the rear; the Forest Rangers were on the left; and the 14th, under Colonel Trevor, on the right. The 57th were not able to carry the place with the first assault, but on the second they leapt down into the outer ditch and entered the pa by means of the covered ways with the enemy; the Forest Rangers, at the same time, entered the pa at the left corner next the bush, thereby doing good service by diverting attention from the attack in front. At this point Captain Palmer, who was close by where the natives made their exit, shot one who fell on a spear he was carrying, piercing himself right through, the head of the spear breaking off in his body. Colonel Hassard was mortally wounded in the trench, we believe, where also the greater part of the Maori bodies were. Of the latter, fourteen were found in and about the pa, and more (said to be fifteen) were killed in the bush. The loss on our side was considerably less than was at first reported, and it will be found detailed elsewhere. The death of one gallant fellow of the 57th deserves especial attention. When the assaulting party retired from the first attack, he kept his ground close under the pa, taking shelter behind a whata or potato store. He was in such a position that he could not hope to escape if he attempted to retreat, so he stayed quietly where he was, firing five shots into the pa before he was killed; his death was well avenged by his comrades under Colonel Butler.

The crops at and about Otapawa were very extensive, not less than 100 acres, in beautiful order.

The 14th being Sunday was passed mostly in camp, the chaplain of the forces, the Rev. Mr. Collins, delivering an appropriate sermon on the text "Be ye also ready."

On the 15th the forces advanced to Ketemarae; but previously the Ketemotoa and Puketi pas were destroyed; all the occupants fled at the approach of General Chute, and this was also the case at Ketemarae, though the latter pa and Puketi were as strong as Otapawa. The Weriweri, Mawhitiwhiti, Ahipaipa, and many other villages with less well-known names were destroyed. A great deal of skirmishing took place inland of Ketemarae, where the Native Contingent chased the rebels for eight or ten miles, killing twenty-four of them, including Kewetone, a chief of the Inuawai hapu—the Forest Rangers and troops also assisting part of the time. The pigs in that region are said to be innumerable; large numbers of them were destroyed, together with poultry, crops, carts, and any other destructible things. The contractor also came in for a large supply of fat bullocks at a low price, and a great many horses were captured, some of which have since found their way up through the bush to this settlement.

General Chute having determined on the altogether extraordinary and unprecedented but excellent plan of coming on to Taranaki through the bush behind the mountain, the following force left Ketemarae at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th:—Major-General Chute and staff, including Colonel Carey, D. A. G., Colonel Gamble, D. Q. M. G., and Captain Leech, A. D. C.; 247 of the 14th under Colonel Trevor, 72 of the Native Contingent under Ensign Macdonnell, 44 Forest Rangers under Major Von Tempsky, 38 artillerymen under Lieutenant Carre, with Medical Staff, Commissariat Transport Corps, &c., making up the total number to 514 men all told. Three days' provisions were taken on a large number of packhorses. Before proceeding very far three villages were come to and destroyed, and when the bush had been fairly entered a small party of (armed) rebels were met, and two of them were shot by the Native Contingent, who also captured a little girl whom they have since adopted—another one was subsequently shot by one of the Forest Rangers (Duffy), who, by being behind the rest of his company, got a chance he would not otherwise have had. It is a very noteworthy fact that the little girl on being questioned said they had met a party of fugitives from Ketemarae, who told them to go back, as the soldiers were coming along the line, but they not believing such a thing possible treated it as a fiction, with the result already stated.

The road for the first few miles was like an avenue, but afterwards it narrowed into any ordinary bush line, so that the pack-horses could not get along until the supplejacks and underbush were cleared away to make the line wider. This made the progress tediously slow, but General Chute determined to go on in spite of the gloomy forebodings and advice of some of his counsellors. It is true that, owing to the slow progress, the general and his men had to eat three of their horses for want of anything else, but they came out on this side of thirty or forty miles of forest a little more hungry, perhaps, but in no other respects worse than when they entered it, having accomplished the boldest and most original move that has yet been made during the war.

We should state that though the Native Contingent and others arrived at Mataitawa on Sunday, General Chute remained in the bush until the line was finished and the last of his men had worked their way out, which was not till Wednesday.

As some people are not aware why Dr. Featherston, the Superintendent of Wellington, accompanied the expedition, we may repeat what has been stated in the Whanganui papers—that the friendly natives refused to proceed without him.

When the extent of General Chute's success became known, a public meeting was hastily called, and it was resolved unanimously that he and his men should receive a public reception, and a committee was appointed to carry this into effect. A handsome triumphal arch (the finest ever put up in Taranaki) was erected on the Hustoki Bridge, under the able superintendence of Mr. Henry. It it about twenty feet high, and consists of three arches—one over each footway, and the larger one the full width of the roadway, the whole decorated with flowers and foliage. An address was also resolved on and drawn up, and as it was felt that the able General could do nothing except through his army, it was decided to give a dinner to the 500 men composing the force. This was well carried out yesterday by the Licensed Victuallers' Association, a good substantial dinner being provided, accompanied by a pint of beer each, which, it is said, swelled into something like a quart. The dinner took place at the camp by the Katere, beyond the Waiwakaiho, and though the weather was not the most favourable the day was treated as a public holiday, and everything passed off very well.

One most important fact must not be omitted, which is that in coming away General Chute left orders with the officers at the different outposts to continue harassing the enemy on their own account whenever they thought proper. We have done badly hitherto not because we have had no success, but because our successes have been at such long intervals, and have never been followed up.

On the morning of the 26th General Chute went on board the Ahuriri and proceeded beyond the White Cliffs to Tongaporutu and Mokau, but without discovering any pas or seeing any considerable number of natives. He returned in the evening.

January 27.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, General Chute, at the head of his force, arrived in town on his way southward.

AMERICA.

A REVIEW OF OUR NATIONAL POLITICS.

(*From the Daily Alta California, December* 11.)

IF, instead of entering into calculations as to the strength of possible combinations, estimating the influence wielded by this or that great popular leader, we should endeavour to gain a stand-point from which a view of the precise direction in which the truth lies can be obtained, no great difficulty will be experienced in penetrating the political future; for, no matter how men may plan and arrange, the triumph of truth cannot be prevented; it is mighty, and in all cases will prevail. Two theories of reconstruction have been laid before Congress, and it is for that body to determine which it will adopt. The first is called the "suspended animation theory," the second the "State suicide." Upon the first mentioned theory President Johnson has proceeded ever since he assumed the reins of Government. Holding that the ordinances of secession were null and void, he has demanded that the States lately in revolt shall perform the following acts before they are admitted to full fellowship in the Union:—

1st. Expunge all reference to slavery from their Constitutions and laws.

2nd. Adopt the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

3rd. Repudiate the rebel debt.

4th. Concede to the negro the right to testify in cases where his interests are concerned.

South Carolina has complied with the 1st and 4th of these conditions; Mississippi and Florida with the 1st, 3rd, and 4th; and Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina with all four. The probabilities are that before long all the late rebel States will comply with all the demands made upon them.

Objection has been made to the Presidential policy only because negro suffrage was not also made a condition precedent in reconstruction. To this the friends of President Johnson reply that under the Constitution the control of the elective franchise was reserved by the States, and that he had, therefore, no power to demand such a concession; that he is in favour, personally, of putting ballots in the hands of all coloured men who have borne arms who can read and write, and of educating the balance up to the proper standard; and that to promote this object he intends to recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making voters the basis of representation instead of population, which will operate as a direct inducement to every State to clothe as many of its inhabitants as it possibly can with the elective franchise; for in proportion to the number of its legal voters will be its influence in the councils of the nation.

It seems to us, however, that mistakes cannot possibly be avoided if attempts be made to make the organic law fit a state of affairs that its framers never contemplated. An instrument drawn up exclusively for the promotion of peace, prosperity, and unity, can have little adaptation to fratricidal strife and civil war. The radicals admit that under the Constitution the control of the suffrage was reserved to the States. They could not well take up any other position, for it is there in black and white. Admitting it, however, they ask, where did the President get the power under the Constitution to demand that any State in the Union should change a Constitution, admitted to be republican in its character for three-quarters of a century—should adopt an amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress—should repudiate a debt which it had contracted, or admit any person that it had heretofore excluded from the jury box?

Their position, in a word, is that the Constitution by its silence is as much opposed to the conditions which the President demanded, as it is in terms to the particular condition which they contend should have been exacted, viz., negro suffrage; and to find standing ground on this position they have been compelled to fall back on what is denominated "State suicide theory." Proceeding upon the idea that when the Southern States passed their ordinances of secession they committed political suicide,

THE FRENCH COURT AND ARISTOCRACY AND THE CHOLERA.—A Paris letter of Monday says:—At a quarter before 10 this morning, as I was walking past the Hôpital Beaujon, a dark coach-and-pair drove up to the entrance in the Faubourg St. Honoré, and the Empress, accompanied by a lady-in-waiting and by her chamberlain, M. de La Grange, descended and entered the hospital, where I can assert she remained till past 11. Her Majesty was attired in black silk and wore a grey bonnet. From the best authority, I learn that she requested to be taken to the cholera wards, where she approached the bed of each patient, and in the case of the dying the Empress knelt by their side and endeavoured to hear their last earthly wish. Having gone slowly through every ward, her Majesty visited the kitchens of the hospitals and requested to see the food preparing for the sick of ordinary maladies. The enthusiasm excited by this visit among so impressionable a people as the French can hardly be imagined. The Empress has been represented in England, as distinguished only by her personal beauty, dignity, and graceful demeanour; but her Majesty has won the heart of the country by her mental gifts, which are of no mean order. Her mind is large and comprehensive, and she has especially within the last few years, regarded power but as the means of enabling her to do the greater amount of good to her fellow-creatures. Her heart is cast in the mould of charity. She derives more pleasure from the exercise of domestic virtue than from the routine of State etiquette or the glare of adulation which necessarily surrounds her throne. The hours she spent last spring in the cells of La Roquette Penitentiary, drawing from each of the juvenile delinquents the history of his life, and the days she has since devoted to the remodelling of the prison system, which has led to such beneficial results to the young delinquents of France, have made a deep impression. Her conduct at Biarritz, when in the dead of the night she quitted her brilliant salons to take her place by the cot of Emile de Girardin's child, then dying of the worst form of diphtheria, for the sole purpose of inducing it to swallow a medicine it had refused, will never be forgotten. Her visit to-day to the crowded wards of the Beaujon—the words of womanly tenderness with which she strove to comfort the dying and give courage to the convalescent—this act of fearless courage and devotion has proved more than any public ceremonial could do that the Empress Eugénie is worthy of her exalted station. As the plain dark carriage, drawn by a pair of post horses, and attended by a single servant, drove her away from the hospital, I heard a workman *en blouse* cry out, with "unpaid" enthusiasm, "Bravo! nous vous sommes dévoues a la mort!" From the Hôpital Beaujon she drove to the Hôpital Lariboisière, where the first cholera patients were taken, which hospital was built by Countess de Lariboisière, who, during Louis Philippe's reign, left 3,000,000f. by will for its erection. I see by the evening papers that to-morrow her Majesty will visit l'Hôpital Saint Antoine. Very different is the example set by some of the aristocrats of the Faubourg St. Germain, who have fled *en masse* to Versailles, or returned to their châteaux. The shade of the *grand monarque* must rejoice to see his stately terraces and majestic avenues once more crowded by duchesses and marquises, and the exclusive Quartier St. Louis congratulates itself on the acquisition of so many recruits of its own order. It is true, the plebeian crowd fling the epithet *colonne de poltrons* at these coronetted cowards, whose sole occupation is to preserve their own frivolous existences.

LORD PALMERSTON'S PROMPTITUDE.—Many years ago, Mr. Gruneison, the correspondent of an English daily paper, at the camp of Don Carlos, was taken prisoner by Espartero, and was sentenced to be shot as a spy. On the arrival of the news, Mr. Mitchell, the managing proprietor of the paper, went to Lord Palmerston, ringing his lordship up in the middle of the night. Lord Palmerston wrote a despatch, sealed it, gave it to Mr. Mitchell, with instructions to proceed at once to the residence of a Cabinet messenger, who had just returned from Vienna. On arriving the messenger was in bed, but, to Mr. Mitchell's surprise, came down in ten minutes, booted and spurred, and all ready for a journey. His orders were to start for the Christines' head-quarters at once, to travel night and day, and to spare no expense. He started, and by incredible exertion—the railway system was in its infancy in those days—presented himself at the entrance to Espartero's tent at the very moment when poor Gruneison was waiting, amongst a crowd of Chapel-crowries, the arrival of the firing party. "What's your business?" "I come from Lord Palmerston to request that the Englishman's life may be spared." "Impossible! he's a spy." "Read that," pulling out his despatch. The grim General read and swore, and stamped and cried "Carajo!" But he also called his aide, and instructed him to have Gruneison unbound and delivered up. What was in that little despatch (there were only three lines) never transpired; they were neither "deep as a well nor so wide as a church-door," but they were enough, and our "special" of the old days was liberated.—*Court Journal.*

DISCOVERY OF MINERAL TREASURES IN YORKSHIRE.—Yorkshire is perhaps the richest county in England in the extent of its territory, in the health, thrivingness, and number of its population, in the fruitfulness of its soil, and in mineral treasures. There are doubtless stores of undiscovered mineral treasures in Yorkshire sufficient to supply the most extensive wants; and in proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the Cleveland Hills, and to relate briefly the remarkably discovery of minerals made within the last few months in a hitherto comparatively unfrequented part of Yorkshire. The river Nidd rises in the Wernside range of hills about twenty miles to the north-west of Harrogate; it receives the tributary waters of the small river the Stean; runs past the little village of Lofthouse, onward through Pateley, past the neighbourhood of Harrogate, and emptying itself into the Ouse it runs past the cathedral city of York. The river or rivers in their higher portions are narrow, sinuous, and somewhat rugged. A gentleman who resides at Harrogate has for the past two years been investigating those portions of the hills and valleys which lies within an area of fifteen or twenty miles from the village of Lofthouse to the Wernside mountains on the north-west and the range of mountains on the north-east. The result of his investigations has been the discovery that the entire district is rich in minerals. Beds of encrinitic, gray, black, and other marbles have been found to lie in layers to the extent of upwards of thirty feet in thickness, and covering an area of about ten square miles. They are within two feet of the surface, and so abundant and exposed are they that the rocky channel of the river Stean is entirely composed of marble. The river is choked with huge blocks of that material, and its precipitous marble sides, which are polished by the rushing winter floods, are filled with encrinitic and other fossils, which peer out in countless myriads along the solid marble faces of the cliffs which hedge in the river. Not only is the marble to be had in almost unlimited quantity, but the district is rich in ordinary limestone, in beautiful freestone, in lead ore, in ironstone, and in coal. Every appliance required for the purposes of the most extensive commerce exists in the locality, and capital and enterprise sufficient to develop the wonderful resources of the hills and dales of Nidderdale are alone required, in order to make a hitherto unfrequented and lovely valley one of the busiest scenes of commercial industry in the world. The railway already runs to Pateley, and seven miles of additional line would place all parts of England in railway connection with the richest treasures of marble, limestone, freestone, ironstone, and coal that have yet been recorded in the history of modern enterprise. This discovery appears to be merely a re-discovery, as on the hill tops there are what are termed bell-pits, from which ironstone has been worked. Large heaps of slag, the refuse of calcined ironstone, here and there dot the hills, and are covered with vegetation. It is also more than probable that marble from the district just discovered has been used in the building of Fountains Abbey, which is within a few miles of the locality, and the marble pillars of which are of the same kind as that now re-discovered. The durability, therefore, of the marble is beyond question, as the marble pillars are almost as fresh and perfect to-day as they were at the time when the abbey was erected. Lead ore abound; and pigs of lead have been found bearing the imprint of Augustus Cæsar.—*Leeds Mercury.*

CHINESE MODE OF TAKING HONEY.—Mr. Fortune, the well-known English botanist, thus describes the mode adopted by the Chinese for taking honey from bee-hives He says: "The Chinese hive is a very rude affair, and looks very different from what we are accustomed to use in England; yet, I suspect, were the bees consulted in this matter, they would prefer the Chinese to ours. It consists of a rough box, sometimes square and sometimes cylindrical, with a moveable top and bottom. When the bees are put into a hive of this description it is rarely placed on or near the ground, as with us, but is raised eight or ten feet, and generally fixed under a projecting roof of a house or outbuilding. No doubt the Chinese have remarked the partiality the insects have for places of this kind, when they choose quarters for themselves, and have taken a lesson from this circumstance. My landlord, who had a number of hives, having determined one day to take some honey from two of them, a half-witted priest, who was famous for his powers in such matters, was sent for to perform the operation. This man, in addition to his priestly duties, had charge of the buffaloes which were kept on the farm attached to the temple. He came round in high glee, evidently considering his qualification of no ordinary kind for the operation he was about to perform. Curious to witness his method of proceeding with the business, I left some work with which I was busy, and followed him and the other priests and servants of the establishment to the place where the hives were fixed. The form of the hive in this instance was cylindrical; each was about three feet in length, and rather wider at the bottom than at the top. When we reached the spot where the hives were placed, our operator jumped upon a table there for the purpose, and gently lifted down one of the hives and placed it on its side on the table. He then took the moveable top off, and the honey-comb, with which the hive was quite full, was exposed to our view. In the meantime an old priest having brought a large basin, and everything being ready, our friend commenced to cut the honeycomb with a knife apparently made for the purpose, and having the handle almost at right angles with the blade. Having taken out about one-third of the contents of the hive, the top was put on again, and the hive elevated to its former position. The same operation was repeated with the second hive, and in a manner quite satisfactory. "But," it may be asked, "where were the bees at this time?" and that is the most curious part of my story. They had not been killed by the fumes of brimstones, for it is contrary to the doctrine of the Buddhist creed to take animal life; nor had they been stupified with fungus, which is sometimes done at home; but they were flying about over our heads in great numbers, and yet, although we were not protected in the slightest degree, not one of us was stung; and this was the more remarkable as the bodies of the operators and servants were completely naked from the middle upwards. The charm was a simple one: it lay in a few dry stems and leaves of a species of Artemisia (wormwood), which grows wild on these hills, and which is largely used to drive that pest, mosquito, out of the dwellings of the people. This plant is cut early in the summer, sundried, then twisted into bands, and it is ready for use. At the commencement of the operation which I am describing, one of the substances was ignited, and kept burning slowly as the work went on. The poor bees did not seem to know what to make of it. They were perfectly good-tempered, and kept hovering about our heads, but apparently incapable of doing us the slightest injury. When the hives were properly fixed the charm was put out, and my host and his servants carried off the honey in triumph."

ANCIENT LAKE DWELLINGS.—In the new volume of the Proceedings of the Scottish Antiquarian Society are two interesting communications from Dr. Grigor, Nairn, descriptive of certain remains of ancient lake dwellings or *crannoges* in the Loch of the Clans, on the estate of Kilravock. In Dr. Grigor's papers these curious vestiges of a former age are minutely described, and illustrated by detailed plans and drawings. They are situate on the edge of a small ploughed field, within the old margin of the loch, which is bounded on the north and east by a moraine, and on the north and south sides the country is open to the river Nairn. Mr. Cosmo Innes and Major Rose assisted in the work of exploration. In the cairn or mound charred wood and sticks were found, the remains of rafters. There were four sides or walls, each about three feet in height, and making an irregular square. These were formed of trees of oak; on the east and west sides were seven trees on each side; the north side was made up of a foundation of small boulders. The foundations of the erection seem to have been below the level of the water. No sepulchral remains were found, and Dr. Grigor concludes that the cairn was a primitive dwelling with upright reef covered with turf, and further strengthened inside by having stones over it. Near this cairn are a great many pile heads, evidently the foundation of another *crannoge*; but until drainage is effected there can be no satisfactory exploration. In the meantime Major Rose, the proprietor, has laudably enclosed the cairn and remains of the habitation, and planted pines in and around it. —*Inverne ss Courier.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—Among the many amusing addresses, in rhyme and otherwise, that passed through the Post Office from time to time are the following: To be forwarded to Margret Flynn and from you Margret to your brother Jack and sister Honora sister Ellen and Michael. In care of Mr. William H. Baldwin E.S.K. America." Another: "To John Barry if living, but if not, to his wife, or some one of the children if living, but if not, to some respectable neighbour."

> "Speed on little missive to Marble Head,
> And find old Joe Sweet either living or dead:
> If he's living of course he'll read this letter,
> But if he's dead why all the better."
>
> "Swift as the dawn your course pursue,
> Let nought your speed restrain
> Until you meet Miss Mary Drew,
> In Newfield, State of Maine."

Here is a lucid address which speaks for itself: "Thimothe O flanigan State O Massekeivitts or elswher." The geographical knowledge of the gentleman who penned the following was extensive: "To Mr. barthel owen Kelly, O'state Rhode Island, Connecticut." The following reminds us of the innocent country girl, who said she had an uncle residing between the Battery and Central Park: "Bridget Ware New York, 28, New York City 22 America." Who can tell the whereabouts of Miss Foster?—"Miss Louise Foster 36th street somewhere Penny Post please deliver." The following is encouraging to the postman: "To Mike Donovan or to his cousin Eliza MacFarelly. Postman will find him by finding Brennan who was engaged to Mike before they left Ireland, and may be married." Mr. Ford must also be a well-known individual at Maine, else he never received the following: "Mr. Henry Ford, who lives in the same place in the State of Maine." An amusing postscript to a postmaster: "P.S. Please give this letter to the man what's got a sow in my barn as wants to get away."—*New York Tribune.*

Treasury, New South Wales,
29th December, 1865.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE—1866-7.—The attention of intending Tenderers is invited to the advertisements dated 19th December, 1865, in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of this date, calling for tenders for the Annual Supplies on account of the public service.

Copies of the advertisements above referred to can be seen at every police office throughout the colony.

T. W. SMART.

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACT.—SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Barrack purposes," will be received at this office until noon, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, for Washing and Repairing Barrack and Hospital Bedding, &c., from the 1st April, 1866, to the 31st March, 1867. Forms of tender, conditions of contract, and further information can be obtained on application at the Barrack Office, Victoria Barracks.

EDWIN LITCHFIELD,
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Commissariat, Sydney, New South Wales,
11th January, 1866.

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTS.—SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Army and Navy Supplies," will be received at this office, until noon, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, for Supplies for Army and Navy Services, at Sydney, from the 1st April, 1866, to the 31st March, 1867. Printed forms of tender, all information required, can be obtained at the Commissariat Office, between the hours of 10 and 2.

EDWIN LITCHFIELD,
Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.
Commissariat, Sydney, New South Wales,
11th January, 1866.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Persons of full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and gives healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken, and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, *No. 229, Strand, London,*" to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Fess, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

ESTABLISHED 23 Years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma, dated 1836. Artificial Teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, teeth stopped with gold cement; teeth cleansed from tartar, children's teeth regulated. ☞ Moderate charges. Address Pitt-street North, one door from Mr. Fisher, bootmaker, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

N.B.—Thirty years' practice.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache cured in one moment by MR. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street. Artificial Teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

TO THE BALD!—CARANGARA BLACK OXIDE OF COPPER POMADE.—The wonderful property of this preparation for strengthening and restoring the hair, even in cases of total baldness, has now been proved beyond all doubt. Prepared by the sole agent, E. H. O'NEILL, Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. Caution! beware of spurious imitations. The genuine will have his signature on each label.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of forty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums the child will be relieved, the gums relieved, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipt), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by W. PRATT, chemist, &c., 519, George-street, Sydney (opposite Wilshire-place).

SOOTHING POWDERS for CHILDREN.—These Powders give immediate relief to children during the period of dentition. They are perfectly harmless, and may be given to the most delicate child with perfect safety. They speedily reduce all symptoms of fever, and, by soothing and composing the child, prevent any loss of rest. Price 1s. per packet. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Quinsy, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, and Scarlatina. In all these diseases Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed twice a day on the chest and neck. It subdues all alarming symptoms and safely conduces to health without pain or danger. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO. have for SALE, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, at 42s per case, in lots to suit purchasers.

14, Macquarie-place.

RATS, RATS, RATS.—The veritable and inexhaustible destroyer is RANDERSON'S Poisoned WHEAT, in 1s. boxes, from J. C. NORTON, Chemist, 646, George-street, near Liverpool-street.

THE DELIGHT OF THE HOUSEHOLD is Harper Twelvetrees' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER, which washes expeditiously, and is harmless to the finest fabric. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

UNIVERSAL COG-WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER.—The only Wringer with the patent Cog-Wheel Regulator and solid vulcanised rubber rollers. Self-adjusting and adjustable. Can in a moment be securely fastened to any tub or box. No home complete without one. STANFORD and CO., Sewing-machine Depot, 307, George-street.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—In 1864 it competed and received nine out of ten prizes given for the best Sewing Machine in the United States. It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut. This machine can be run but one way; two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch. The machine is so simple and accurate in its construction that it supersedes the use of the noisy shuttle, and with one thread produces all the practical results of the two-thread machines, and more, for it fells without basting, and hems the finest muslin without puckering. It will sew perfectly from one to thirty-two thicknesses of calico without alteration of tension. The highest colonial testimonials can be given of their practical working. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, and 292, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES CLOTHING MANUFACTORY
and
GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
303, George-street, 303,

G. LORKING, calls especial attention to his large and well-selected stock of WOOLLENS, comprising every novelty of the season in

BEAVERS
WITNEYS
DOESKINS
HAIRLINES
SCOTCH TWEEDS
BEDFORD CORDS, &c., &c.

THE ORDER DEPARTMENT,

as heretofore, will continue to have the proprietor's best attention. Gentlemen may rely upon having every garment made to order in first-class style and workmanship, with punctuality and dispatch.

THE READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT will be found replete with every garment cut in the most fashionable shapes, every article being

MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES.

The SHIRT and HOSIERY DEPARTMENT will be found to contain every article requisite for gentlemen's attire, in first-class qualities.

WHITE and REGATTA SHIRTS,
CRIMEAN SHIRTS,
GLOVES, COLLARS,
BRACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,

MEN'S MERCERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT presents many advantages to country buyers, storekeepers, &c., in getting the exact sizes, shapes, &c., made to order.

*** A large assortment of
COLONIAL TWEED TROUSERS
always on hand.

G. LORKING,
PRACTICAL TAILOR, OUTFITTER,
and WHOLESALE CLOTHING MANUFACTURER,
303, GEORGE-STREET.

☞ Manufactory—Wynyard-lane.

M'CARROLL, PITT-STREET.

Good news for all the people—M'Carroll's not yet beat,
The splendid rains have sent us now a fair supply of meat;
"The harvest of the butchers" on Monday he'll put down,
And show what he has shown before—he's leader of the town.

They thought, throughout the season, that he had gone to sleep;
Like a giant now amongst them his place he means to keep.
Down—down shall go the prices, they shall tremble at his name!
And see that Phil. M'Carroll still upholds his ancient fame.

How well the people now must know, what often has been said,
How they would be extorted on was he to leave the trade;
The moment when a season came to crush the people down,
They rose the meat to famine price at every shop in town;

Nor could M'Carroll help it, as every one must know.
But now his turn has come at last, and down the price shall go.
Although he has six shops in town, he means to touch them sharper;
He has purchased on the South Head Road the shop from Mr. Harpur.

In this he hopes his butcher friends will not say "you intrude,"
He'll only take the surplus trade next door to Mr. Uhde,
And when M'Carroll comes up there, it's not from any evil,
'Tis simply for the people's sake, to make the butchers civil;

For where M'Carroll puts his name, he makes it such a warning,
From insolence at once they fall to cringeing and to fawning.
And now he'll teach them what they get by all their low placarding;
'Tis in the trade he'll punish them—but not in low black guarding,

And this they'll see, and this they'll feel, as sure as his name is Phil.
He is the man, the only man, to put them through their drill.
On Monday morning out he comes, with prices all crushed down;
That is M'Carroll's glory, while he benefits the town!

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	4d	Spice beef ..	.. 6d
Fore ditto ditto ..	3d	Round beef, cooked	.. 6d
By whole or half sheep.	3½d	German sausage	.. 6d
Mutton chops ..	5d	Black pudding	.. 4d
Rump steak ..	4½d	Beef sausage..	.. 3d
Beef steak ..	3d	Pork ditto ..	.. 6d
Boiling beef ..	3d	Legs of pork ..	.. 6d
Corned beef ..	3d	Loins of pork ..	.. 7d
Best ribs of roast beef..	3½d	Veal ..	.. 5d
Sirloin ditto ..	4½d	Suet ..	.. 8d
Hind quarter beef	3½d	Ox tongues, each	1s 9d
Fore quarter beef	3d		

PHILIP M'CARROLL.

Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's; and
Cumberland-street, near the watch-house.

SILK-DRESSED fine FLOUR, 22s per 100 lbs. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

SECONDS FLOUR, fresh ground, 18s per 100 lbs. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, fresh ground, 11s per 100 lbs. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT, first-class sample, on SALE by G. A. LLOYD and CO.

CHILIAN FLOUR. Finest quality, on SALE by G. A. LLOYD and CO.

PRIME PINEAPPLE CIDER, 1s. 9d. per gallon R. LAMB and CO., 147, Pitt-street.

HERRINGS, Mackerel, Salmon, in 1lb. tins, Hector's superior brand. E. Chapman and Co., 86, Pitt-st.

NEW CHEESE, Keg Oatmeal, Grimwade's Milk, Preserved Potatoes, now landed. E. Chapman & Co.

SEED WHEAT, Seed Oats, Seed Barley, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen.

SEED POTATOES on SALE, HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen. Stores, 239, Pitt-street.

CHINA PRESERVES.—Assorted Ginger, Chow Chow, Cum Quat. H. FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

CEDAR BOARDS, well seasoned, at 18s. per 100 feet, large or small quantities; builders, carpenters, coopers, boxmakers give this fine timber a trial. HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

HENRY FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place, have for SALE:—Mess beef and pork; congou tea, halves and boxes; good Mauritius and Java bright ration sugars; sperm candles, full weights; Java rice, small bags; Allsopp's ale, bottled by Byass; Victoria Stores celebrated stout; also Byass's; pearl sago, packages large or small; ground coffee; port, sherry; salt, coarse and fine; tobacco; rattans, large and small. HENRY FISHER and SON.

BIRD ISLAND GUANO for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-st.

EX LOCHIEL AND RAMSAY.

Martell's Brandy	Scotch Salmon
Lowndes' Rum	Fresh Mackarel and Herrings
Preserved Potatoes	Pint Pickles, bottled Fruits
Desiccated Milk	Half-pint Salads, Jams
Keg Oatmeal	Sauces, Yarmouth Bloaters
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits	Bleached Ginger, Corks
N.W. Cheese	Cocoa, Chocolate
Sharp Twine, Blacking	1-lb. Groats, Peel
Colman's Starch	Arrowroot, Woolpacks
Windsor Blue	Sardines, ½ and ¼
Mustard, in tins, all sizes	Table Vinegar
	Castor Oil.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO, 56, Pitt-street.

RATION CONGOU, sound, 46 lbs. net, cheap. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE, ex Duke of Sutherland, Strathnaver, Lochiel, &c.—

Keiller's confections
Finest congou, in half-chests
Sulphate of iron
Caustic soda
Woolpacks
Canvas
Roping and seaming twine
Invoices of S. W. Silver and Co.'s clothing, &c.

GILFILLAN and Co., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, at the Sugar Works, Parramatta-street, the following goods, principally second-hand, but in good condition, viz.:—

Condensing beam engine, 30 H. P.
Copper-lined pans
Perforated sheet copper
Brass flange cocks, 4 inch
Mercury
Cast-iron piping, 7 inch
Patent V. I. rubber belting, extra strong, 3, 4, and 5½ inch
Pair 8-inch air pumps
Brass centrifugal pumps
Spur wheel and pinion
Old lead
Pewter in worm and blocks. Apply to

S. POOLMAN, Engineer.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—
Galvanized iron and tiles
Galvanized iron tubing
Muntz's metal, pitch, tar
Cream tartar, ginger
Cotton waste, caraways
Canary seed, Keene's mustard
Strychnine, quinine, liquorice
Opium, corks, window glass
French wire nails, copperas
Tin plates, blistered steel
White and red lead
Yellow ochre, umber
Patent driers, white zinc, paint
Refined saltpetre, horsehair
Hafe-seating bottling wire
Lemon Hart's rum, &c., &c.

HENRY CHATTO and CO., Treasury Auction Rooms.

THOMAS'S CELEBRATED MERIONETHSHIRE SAUCE, admired by the cognoscenti, pronounced by connoisseurs and the faculty the best sauce extant.

It excites and restores the appetite, flatters the palate, is pleasing to the smell, and inebriates all the senses with delight.

Sold in bottles, 1s 6d each, and to be had only at JOHN BRADY'S 576, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

JOHN BRADY has on SALE, at remarkably cheap prices,

Sugars same price by the lb. as by the bag
Jams, jellies, marmalades, bottled fruits
Salad and castor oils—quarts, pints, and half-pints
Decanters of oil from 1s each
Highly perfumed hair oil, scented soap
Potted meats, anchovy and bloater paste
Lobsters, salmon, oysters, fresh herrings, sardines
West India and imperial hot pickles, jar salt
Chutney, currie powder, cayenne pepper, capers
Carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, hops
Muscatel and Eleme raisins, Patras currants
Cocoa, chocolate, rice, flour, oatmeal, barley, &c.

Private families, settlers, and the public generally will save money by making their purchases at 576, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

N.B.—Colonial produce taken in exchange for goods.

PURE TEAS and GENUINE COFFEES.—JOHN BRADY is now selling the best and purest Teas, to be had at 2s and 2s 6d per lb.

Genuine Mocha, Java, and Plantation Coffees at 1s 2d and 1s 6d per lb.!

576, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

NEGROHEAD.—The celebrated (888) brand, only 2s. per lb. J. & W. FRY, and CO., tobacconists, George-st.

TOBACCO.—For SALE, by the undersigned, 74 ½-tierces Southern Twist, "Orion" brand, ex Queen of the Seas, from New York.

WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of every description, by the case or bale, from 4d per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangers' canvas, 4½d per yard; boiled, raw, and colza oil, turps, &c., always on hand.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, gold leaf, brushware, and every description of colours, cheaper than any other house in the trade, at WALTER RENNY'S, 170, Pitt-street.

CORRUGATED IRON.—Now landing, 30 Tons Morewood's best Lion brand—Tupper and Co.'s and Hamilton's, all lengths and gauges. THOMAS J. BOWN, 97, Bathurst-street.

IRON GUN BARREL, ¼ to 3 inch, black and galvanized. THOMAS J. BOWN, 97, Bathurst-street.

WATER TANKS, Pumps, Garden Engines, and Syringes. THOS. J. BOWN, 97, Bathurst-st.

GALVANIZED Iron, plain and corrugated, tubing, &c. J. M'Ilwraith and Co., 45, New Pitt-street.

PORTLAND Cement, best brands. J. M'Ilwraith and Co., New Pitt-street.

BEST Blue Bangor Slates, landing ex Duke of Sutherland. J. M'Ilwraith and Co., New Pitt-street.

OLD Lead bought in any quantity. J. M'Ilwraith and Co., New Pitt-street.

TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—The undersigned, having made arrangements for regular shipments of Slates, Lead, Cement, Plaster, Oil, Turps, White Lead, Tubing, Slate and Marble Chimney-pieces, &c., will supply the above at a small advance on cost of importing. Is also open to contract for large quantities.

WILLIAM CARY, Importer, next Railway Bridge, George-street South.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GUANO COMPANY'S (LIMITED) PHOSPHATIC GUANO, containing 70 per cent. Phosphate of lime, £8 per ton, bags included.

The use of this wonderful fertiliser will nearly double the crops of wheat, hay, and all kinds of garden produce; it will increase both quantity and quality of fruit, and keep the trees in a healthy state.

It is invaluable for root crops and pasture lands; by applying it to the latter at the rate of 1 or 2 cwt. an acre, it will largely increase their carrying capacity, and improve the quality of the meat, butter, or milk produced from them.

It is the cheapest and most lasting manure that can be used, and requires only a trial to make it supersede all others.

Testimonials sent free by post on application.

RANDOLPH NOTT.

Sydney Depot, 477, George-street South.

PORTLAND CEMENT, first quality, on SALE at R. NOTT'S, 477, George-street.

BEST Newcastle Coals, Firewood, Breese, and Charcoal at R. NOTT'S, 477, George-street.

R. NOTT'S Warehouse for cheap Roofing-iron, and Building Materials generally, 477, George-street, 3 doors from Bathurst-street.

Galvanized corrugated iron, from 4s a sheet
Galvanized iron guttering, spouting, &c.
Wire nails, all sizes, from 3½d a lb.
Galvanized nails, screws, bolts, and nuts
Four-panel doors, from 14s each
Half glass doors, 20s each
French lights and venetian shutters
Glazed sashes, from 8s 6d a pair
Pine and cedar mantelpieces, from 16s each
Forest oak shingles, from 18s a 1000
Hobart Town palings, 5 and 6 feet
Ironbark posts and rails
T. and G. Oregon flooring, 18s a 100 feet
Prepared lining boards, 14s ditto
Architraves, skirtings, mouldings, &c.

SLATES, best Bangor, 150,000, cheap.
LEAD, best milled, 45 tons.
GALVANIZED, corrugated, and plain iron.
CEMENT, best brands, 1500 casks.
BLASTING POWDER, best brands.
FLAGSTONES, blue Scotch, 12,000 feet.
MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, in great variety.
REGISTERED GRATES and wire nails.
OILS and paints.
DRAIN PIPES, reduced prices.

R. WYNNE, Importer, 30, New Pitt-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

800,000 FEET Colonial and American Timber; 400,000 Colonial and Hobart Town Shingles. Plain and Corrugated Sheet Iron, Cement, &c. TAYLOR'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

ELIZABETH-STREET,
Near Hunter-street,

Suitable for a SCHOOL, CONCERT, or ASSEMBLY ROOMS, MASONIC or ODD FELLOWS HALL, PRIVATE HOTEL or BOARDING HOUSE, &c.

Large PUBLIC ROOM, 60 x 25, with dining or supper room below, together with Family Residence adjoining containing 6 rooms, kitchen, and a number of small cloak or bed rooms.

This extensive, well-situated property, well known as Clark's Residence and Assembly Rooms, is for private SALE on very liberal terms, by order of the mortgagee.

For full particulars, apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD, the WINGECARRIBBEE INN, at Bourel, in the district of Berrima, close to and opposite the Railway Station at Bourel, with a first-class General Store attached, and the Post-office on the premises; doing a sterling business. This property is too well known to require further comment.

For full particulars apply to Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, the proprietor, on the premises; or to Mr. J. E. LIARDET, Campbell's Wharf, Sydney.

Wingecarribbee Inn and Stores, Bourel,
2nd February, 1866.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

SHOP-FIXTURES, for SALE, cheap. Apply 209, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, a large fire proof SAFE; price, £10 10s. 161, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, three small size STAIRCASES. Apply 149, Castlereagh-street, to DAVID M'BEATH.

FOR SALE or to LET, a TANNERY, near Sydney. Apply JOHN WOODS, 511, George-street.

FOR SALE, a good Baker's CART, cheap. J. SPRING, Baker, 161, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE in Denham-street, 5 rooms, built of brick with stone front and stone foundation; price, £300. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 2, Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, a first-class Manufacturing BUSINESS. Any person, with £500 or £600, will find this an eligible opportunity of making a rapid fortune. Apply by letter to M. L., HERALD Office.

MILLINERY BUSINESS to be DISPOSED of; Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Gasfittings. Apply 112, King-street East.

KANGAROO SLUT for SALE, at Burt's, To-morrow, 7 months old, thoroughbred; fine animal.

NEW ZEALAND.—PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH.—FOR POSITIVE SALE, THE BENOPAI SHEEP RUN, comprising 20,000 acres of well-grassed land, abundantly watered, naturally bounded on two sides by the Waiopai river, and the remainder, partly by a natural boundary, but mainly by a fence of Moreton's patent wire with iron straining posts, &c., &c.

Distant by a good road of 25 miles from the shipping port

SALES BY AUCTION.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A superior lot of milch cows and springers.

And at 12 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, lambs, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at the Railway Auction Produce Depot, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A lot of prime fat bullocks and cows; and at 1 o'clock, forty prime fat lambs.
Terms, cash.

To Potato Buyers and others.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, at half past 2 p.m., THIS DAY,
A lot of fine new potatoes, in splendid condition.
Terms, cash.

Highly Important Sale at Elladale, Appin.

MR. D. O'BRIEN has been favoured with instructions from the Rev. H. D. D. Sparling, who is leaving for England, to sell by auction, at his residence, Elladale, Appin, on MONDAY, 12th February,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, sterling silver plate, &c., elegant drawing-room furniture, pier glasses, carpets, choice engravings, sterling silver plate, pianoforte, music stool, and other musical instruments, substantial dining-room furniture, glass and china ware, bookstands, library containing illustrated and other well-assorted books, Mant's Bible, in 3 vols.; mahogany and cedar drawers, chairs, tables, sideboards, chiffonieres, toilet glasses, toilet tables, pictures, patent iron bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, &c., kitchen and dairy utensils, garden tools, cask cement, a carriage and harness, cart and harness, horses broken to saddle and harness, cows, heifers, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.
The auctioneer would call the attention of the public to his important sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Superior Household Furniture, and Effects.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Chisholm to sell by public auction (in consequence of expiration of lease), on the Premises, at Tempe, Cook's River (formerly the residence of the late A. B. Sparke, Esq.), on FRIDAY, February 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the superior household furniture. Also,
A superior lot of quiet milch cows
Horse, dogcart, and harness
Poultry (Spanish fowls, Aylesbury ducks, &c.)
Patent cooking stove
Large water tank. &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Household Furniture, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Williams-terrace, Stanley-street, corner of Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, opposite the Presbyterian Church.
Good and useful furniture and effects, comprising everything necessary for a well furnished house.
N.B.—House to be Let.

On THURSDAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock.

At the White Conduit House, Rushcutter's Bay.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Lovers of Fine Arts, &c.

Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects, valuable Oil Paintings, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. H. S. Kellick to sell by auction, at his residence, THIS DAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock,
Semi-grand pianoforte, by Wornum, 6½ octaves, patent action, and all the latest improvements
Elegant rosewood bureau
Oil paintings, by the following distinguished artists:—
Sir Peter Lely, F. V. Staltz, Guercino, Otto, Susan Armitage, Countess Belasys
Water colours and engravings
Drawing, dining, and bed room furniture.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, February 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

For Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Executors of a Gentleman deceased.

Elegant Barouche
Horse and Harness.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, February 10th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.
On view at the Rooms.

On SATURDAY, February 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.
The property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, February 10th, at 11 o'clock
Very superior mahogany dining-room furniture, glass, electro-plate, pianoforte, drawing-room furniture, bedsteads and bedroom furniture, cooking-stoves and kitchen utensils, poultry, and sundries.
Terms, cash.
Now on view.

On SATURDAY, February 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

For Unreserved Sale (the property of a Gentleman just arrived in the colony).

Very Superior Double Gun and Case
Allover Hogskin Saddle and Bridle
Waterproof Rug, Horse Wrapper
Revolver and Case, Bush Canteen (or Picnic Case).

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, February 10th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At No. 3, Cashmere Terrace, Upper Paddington.

On FRIDAY, February 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

Substantial Spanish Mahogany Furniture.
Oblique Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, in Waluut, 7 octaves, and folding Key Board (equal to new), by Auchet Freres, Cost 85 Guineas
Dining-room Furniture, covered in real morocco
Oval Telescope Table, with patent screw
Mahogany Bedroom Furniture, and everything substantial and good.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from H. Blackenburgh, Esq., who intends leaving for England per Orwell, to sell by auction, at his residence, on FRIDAY, February 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his very superior household furniture and effects (if not previously disposed of privately).
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Strathnaver.
10 Cases choice Framed Engravings, new subjects.
For Unreserved Sale.

To Furniture Dealers, Brokers, Stationers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Strathnaver,
10 cases choice framed engravings.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock.

17 Cases Lever Clocks, each containing 6
5 Ditto ditto ditto, each containing 12.

For Unreserved Sale.

To Watch and Clock Makers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Centurion, Largie, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

7271-2 } 3 Cases, containing 24 Arch Top Marble and
7283 } Moulded Slab Tray Glasses, 20 x 16
24 ditto ditto, 24 x 18.

To Furniture Buyers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, February 8th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

105 Trunks, just landed,
Ex Iron Duke.
From the Houses of
Louis Isemberg and Co.
Henry Worms and Co.
Consisting of a choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's Goods.

Also ex Eugene et Adele,
36 Trunks of Gents' E.S. Boots,
From the House of
Fanien ses Fils, Paris.

THIS DAY, 8th instant.

Important to the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
105 trunks of new goods from the above much appreciated houses, consisting of
A large assortment of ladies' and children's goods.
Also, without reserve,
36 trunks of prize medal French gents' E.S. boots
French kid, all calf and kid tops.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

TO BOOK BUYERS.

A splendid assortment of well-bound and beautifully-illustrated BOOKS will be sold THIS DAY by auction, the sale commencing at 11 o'clock.
☞ Catalogues may be had at the Rooms, and Books on view.

HENRY CHATTO and CO.

THURSDAY, 8th February.

BOOKS.
Just landed, ex Centurion.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 8th instant,
Seven cases beautifully bound and illustrated books, selected expressly for this market.
☞ Catalogues are now ready and may be had on application.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 8th February.

BOOKS.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Centurion, from London. Damaged by sea water.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Centurion, from London,
3 cases books.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 8th February, 1866.

FINE CONGOU TEA.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
150 half-chests fine congou tea.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 8th February, 1866.

100 CASES HEMMINGS' QUART PICKLES
50 CASES ditto QUART VINEGAR
50 CASES WHYBROW'S ½-PINT SALAD OIL, in STOPPERED BOTTLES
25 ditto ditto ASSORTED SAUCES
50 ditto BOTTLED FRUITS
50 ditto 1-lb. tin JAMS
RICE, &c.
Just landed ex Iron Duke.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 8th February, 1866, at 11,
Invoices of the above goods,
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 8th February, 1866.

GROCERS' JAPANNED WARE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Large dome flat canisters, red, green, &c.
Golden syrup cans, coffee boxes
Show bowls, tea scoops
Square canisters, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 8th February, 1866.

Mauritius Sugar.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
100 bags Mauritius sugar.
Terms at sale.

100 cases
Downing' Malt Vinegar,
each 1 dozen
10 cases ½-lb Mustard
9 barrels Caraway Seeds
1 ditto Pimento
13 cases Colman's Thumb Blue
14 bales Corks
50 boxes Miller's Pure Sperm Candles.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11,
Invoices of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 12th February, 1866.

JOSHUA JOSEPH BOOTS AND SHOES
JOSHUA JOSEPH BOOTS AND SHOES
JOSHUA JOSEPH BOOTS AND SHOES.

By order of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.

Highly important
To Boot and Shoe Salesmen
To Shippers
To Country Buyers
To the Trade in general.

Just landed ex City of Sydney.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
101 trunks of Joshua Joseph and Sons' boots, viz.,
Ladies' French cashmere S. S. boots, C. S.
Ditto zephyr S. S. boots, C. S.
Ditto French cashmere S. S. boots, C. S., M. H.
Ditto zephyr S. S. boots, C. S., M. H.
Ditto coloured French cashmere S. S. boots
Ditto Italian kid S. S. boots C. S.
Ditto ditto ditto, M. H.
Ditto kid S. S. boots, C. S., M. H.
Ditto glove kid S. S. boots, C. S., M. H.
6 to 9, 10 to 13, French cashmere S. S. boots
6 to 9, 10 to 13, coloured ditto ditto
6 to 9, 10 to 13, kid S. S. boots
2 to 5, ditto
6 to 9, 10 to 13, kid S. S. boots, welts, T. P. H., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c.

FRIDAY, February 9th.

To Stationers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, FRIDAY, February 9th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of stationery, &c., comprising
General stationery
Account books, writing papers
Envelopes, millboards, blottings
Iron-proof inks, photo. albums
Copying presses, perfumery, &c.
No reserve,
Terms of sale.

Seasonable Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, &c., &c.
Now landing ex Strathnaver, City of Sydney, and Lochiel.

THIS DAY, 8th,
FRIDAY, 9th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments seasonable drapery, blankets, clothing, &c., &c.
2 cases Herrockses' A, each 40 pieces
2 ditto ditto B, ditto ditto
Cotton ticks
Indigo ticks
Linen ticks
Plain wincyes
Blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
Coloured ditto, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4
Huckabacks
Fancy mohairs
Coloured coburgs
Fancy doe trousers
Black cloth sacs and vests
Black doe trousers
Fancy tweed shirts
Boys' knickerbocker ditto
Crimean shirts
White ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Terms, liberal.

Millers' Moles
Forfars.

THIS DAY, 8th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
2 cases heavy millers' moles
3 bales forfars.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

Three choice Consignments, now landing ex City of Sydney and Strathnaver.
Manufactured by
J. Joseph and Sons
Clarke and Co.
Snow and Bennett
Turner, Hyde, and Co.

TUESDAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 13th,
150 packages boots and shoes, now landing, from the above favourite manufacturers.
Terms, liberal.

FRIDAY, February 9th.

Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 7, Bridge-street, above Mr. Reason's Bedding Manufactory, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of couches, chairs, tables, carpets, chiffoniere, iron bedsteads, bedding, washstands, kitchen utensils, engravings, &c., &c.
No reserve.

Groceries.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

FRIDAY, 9th February.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Speculators, Shippers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, at 11, at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
Invoices of oilmen's stores
General groceries
Provisions.
Detailed particulars will be duly advertised.
Terms at sale.

Maraschino.

FRIDAY, 9th February.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
30 cases maraschino.
Terms at sale.

Hops.

FRIDAY, 9th February.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
37 pockets Kent hops
Terms at sale.

Confectionary
Jams
Lemon Peel
Soidlitz Powders
Windsor Soap.

FRIDAY, 9th February.

To Grocers, Confectioners, Druggists, and others.
For sale without reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
15 cases Wotherspoon's assorted confectionery
38 ditto ditto jams
5 ditto Batger's lemon peel
5 ditto seidlitz powders
2 ditto Windsor soap, in tablets.
Terms at sale.

Chilian Flour.

FRIDAY, 9th February.

To Millers, Bakers, Wholesale Storekeepers, Buyers for Export, and the Trade generally.

Entirely Unreserved Sale, to close the balance of a shipment.

First lot to be offered.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, at 11 sharp, at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
40 tons fresh Chilian flour, in 100-lb. bags.
Samples will be at the Rooms on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

10's Tobacco.

Ex I. Livesay, from London.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, February 9th, at 11 o'clock,
45 ½-boxes 10's tobacco.
In lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.
Entry will be passed for sampling, and full particulars as to brand, &c., given at time of sale.

Colonial Hardwood
Cedar and Pine Boards
Shingles, Palings
Seahes, Turnery, &c., &c.

Grand Clearance Sale, at the Bathurst-street Timber Yard, in consequence of the expiration of the Lease.

MONDAY, 19th February.

To the Timber Trade, Joiners, Builders, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

Without the least reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Timber Yard, Bathurst-street (opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral), on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The whole of the extensive and well-assorted stock of
Colonial hardwood of all kinds
Cedar and pine boards, all sizes and widths
Shingles, palings, battens, laths
Doors and sashes
Turnery of every description
And a great variety of sundries.
Terms at sale.

Richmond Cedar.
Cargo of the Bertha.

FRIDAY, 9th February.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Cabinet Makers, Shippers, and others.

On Baltic Wharf.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Baltic Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Bertha,
36,000 feet very prime Richmond cedar.
In lots to suit the trade,
Terms at sale.

Twist Tobacco.

A Prime Parcel.

For Positive Sale,
To close accounts for the outgoing Mail.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the consignee to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 half-tierces black Hambro' IXL twist tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.

FRIDAY, 9th February.

Castor Oil
Mustard.

To Grocers, Wholesale Storekeepers, and other Buyers.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
50 cases half-pint castor oil, each 6 dozen
50 ditto pint ditto, each 4 dozen
25 ditto Colman's 4lb. mustard
50 ditto ditto 1lb. ditto
15 ditto Crosse and Blackwell's 7lb. ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

NORTH SHORE.

SYDNEY NORTH.

No 99 Years' Leases,
but
LEGITIMATE FREEHOLDS,
where the Purchaser will reap every Benefit from his outlay.
CHOICE REMAINING PORTION of the Estate of Mr. W Blue.
FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE,
To close existing interests.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, February 15th, at 12 o'clock,
ON THE GROUND,
THE HITHERTO RESERVED PORTIONS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE,
which residue is now brought into the market
FOR PEREMPTORY DISPOSAL.
The plan now on view at the Rooms sets forth the following subdivision:—
Lot 10, (section E, an eligible and VALUABLE MARINE ALLOTMENT, THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE IN EXTENT,
and having an
IMMENSE WATER FRONTAGE of 396 FEET.
Lot 3 has 65 feet frontage to St. Leonards-street (the main thoroughfare) by a depth of 120; together with a four-room stone dwelling and out-offices.
Lots 5 and 6 adjoin the land owned by Mr. Sayers, and have each 40 feet frontage to East-street by 107 feet depth.
Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, section F, have each a frontage to the main thoroughfare (St. Leonard's-street) of 40 feet, by a depth of 138 feet running back to Middle-street.
Lot 1 is a corner lot, having three frontages respectively to St. Leonards, East, and Middle streets.
Lot 8, similar piece, but of larger dimensions than the preceding.
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 13, section G, vary in frontages to St. Leonards-street, and depths to Middle-street.
Lot 14 has a frontage to Crescent, Middle, and St. Leonards streets.
Lot 40, section K, is the uppermost of the whole estate, 40 feet to the chief street by 100 feet depth.
Lots 16 and 17 have a large frontage to Crescent-street, and adjoin the property of Mr. J. Carr.
Lots 6 and 7, section H, have two frontages; that to Middle-street and Crescent Road by 164 feet, in depth, and adjoin Mr. Clewett's property on the one side, and Mr. W. Carr's on the other.
Lot 1, section A, fronts St. Leonards street 84 feet on the west side, by 168 feet, and has upon it a comfortable tenement.
Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 front St. Leonards-street, with lane in the rear.
Lot 6 is a corner allotment.
Lots 7 and 9, section B, are also corners, with improvements.
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 have frontages to West Crescent Road, and
All the allotments in section A and B have a wide lane running at the rear of them.
BERRY'S BAY.
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, section C, are marine villa lots, having the waters of Berry's Bay laving their Western boundary, and frontages also to West Crescent Road.
Lot 9, together with lot 1, section D, are corner allotments, with additional advantages.
And last, though not least, are Lots 2, 3, and 4, of section D, having frontages to Berry's Bay and the main street (St. Leonards), with tenements thereon, and adjoining Messrs. Warren and Stephens' properties.

The above estate forms a portion of one of the prettiest commanding Headlands in this MAGNIFICENT HARBOUR: the views are diversified, the shipping scenes ever changing, and it is a fact, that whilst our citizens are suffering from the usually inevitable summer heat of Sydney and its immediate suburbs, the denizens of
THIS CHARMING LOCALITY
enjoy the comparatively mild temperature which is only known to those who have once lived there. Steamers ply up to a late hour in the evening, and the north margin of the harbour is now becoming more appreciated by those keenly sensible of the picturesque.
Sale on the Ground.
Luncheon provided.
Terms, liberal.
TITLE UNDER TORRENS ACT,
therefore no expense to the purchasers.

SNAIL'S BAY, BALMAIN.

WATERSIDE COTTAGE and LAND, WHARF ROAD, between the properties of Messrs. Harrison and Symons, and now in the occupation of Mr. Biggs, the proprietor.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of Land fronting the WHARF ROAD, extending to the waters of SNAIL'S BAY, BALMAIN, upon which, and fronting the Bay, is a SUBSTANTIALLY ERECTED DETACHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with slated roof, built of stone, containing verandah, six rooms, and pantry, with yard and never-failing supply of water.
The land is prettily laid out in terraces, and planted with a great variety of flowering trees and shrubs. There is also a good stone wharf, and every convenience for keeping a boat.
☞ The above valuable waterside Residence is beautifully situated in Snail's Bay, with the north-eastern aspect, and commands uninterrupted views of the harbour, North Shore, and the Parramatta River.
It is within five minutes' walk of the Dry Dock Ferry, and only a few yards from the WHARF on the NORTH SIDE of WATERVIEW BAY, at which the STEAMER calls every HALF HOUR.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BOTANY ROAD, REDFERN.

TWO SHOPS and DWELLINGS, BOTANY ROAD, REDFERN, a few yards south of BUCKLAND-STREET, and known as Mr. WILLIAM REID'S PROPERTY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, having 27 feet frontage to the WESTERN SIDE of BOTANY ROAD, REDFERN, with a depth of about 164 feet, upon which are erected TWO SUBSTANTIAL WELL-FINISHED BRICK BUILDINGS on STONE FOUNDATIONS, containing each SHOP and TWO ROOMS, with good yard, well of water, &c., at the rear.
☞ This property is in a good business situation, fronting the main thoroughfare in a populous and flourishing neighbourhood.
The land is leasehold, having about 98 years to run, at a nominal ground rent (£5 per annum).
Terms at sale.

LOWER CAMPBELL-STREET,
Near Riley-street, Surry Hills.

Capital two-story well-finished Dwelling-house, No. 25 LOWER CAMPBELL-STREET, near Riley-street.

To Small Capitalists.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 25 feet to Lower Campbell-street, with a depth of 99 feet, extending to a lane, on which is that substantially built dwelling-house, No. 25, containing six good rooms. The lower story is built of cut stone, and the upper of brick, and there is a neat balcony in front. A pretty flower garden is in front, and a good yard, &c., at the rear; water laid on.
☞ The above well-situated freehold is for absolute sale and will be found on inspection to be a remarkably eligible well-situated city investment.
Terms at sale.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE
By order of the TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERWOOD, to close accounts.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH.
THREE LARGE SHOPS and DWELLINGS, Nos. 147, 149, and 151, GEORGE-STREET NORTH, now in the occupation of Messrs. KELLY, BRICKELL, and SMITH. Also
TWO BUILDING ALLOTMENTS of LAND, fronting the lane at the rear.

ASHFIELD.
The whole of the RESIDUE of the unsold lots of the ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE, comprising about 50 acres, subdivided into lots of one acre and upwards.

FAIRFIELD.
150 acres adjoining Kenyon's property, and fronting the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINE, near the FAIRFIELD STATION.

BRAIDWOOD.
400 acres Land, in the COUNTY OF MURRAY, near WANDRAGANDRIA, fronting OROONMEIR CREEK, and adjoining JAMES UNDERWOOD'S GRANT of 100 acres, and F. WALLACE'S 1220 acres.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock,

GEORGE-STREET NORTH.
THOSE COMMODIOUS, WELL-KNOWN PREMISES, No. 147, 149, and 151, GEORGE-STREET, opposite the Queen's Wharf, in ONE OR THREE LOTS, TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
No 147 contains 10 apartments, and is occupied by Mr. Kelly, at a rental of £109 4s. PER ANNUM.
No. 149 contains shop, 5 rooms, and kitchen, and is occupied by Mr. Brickell, at a rental of £78 PER ANNUM.
No. 151 contains 9 apartments, and is occupied by Mr. Smith, at a rental of £104 PER ANNUM.
The whole have a frontage of 85 feet to George-street, with a depth of about 73 feet, extending to a lane at the rear.
*** These premises occupy the best position in this portion of the main thoroughfare, close to Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay, and Campbell's Wharf. They are never without tenants, and are worthy the attention of those seeking permanent city investments.
TWO BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, fronting the lane at the rear of the above described houses. They have frontages of 20 and 22 feet respectively.

ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE.
THE RESIDUE of the unsold lots in this favourite Estate, extending from the Railway to the Parramatta Road, subdivided into areas of one acre and upwards.
*** The increased value of land in this favourite healthy suburb is sufficient proof of its popularity. Many of the unsold lots occupy choice positions, and buyers can secure what area they desire.

FAIRFIELD RAILWAY STATION.
150 ACRES, adjoining Kenyon's property, and adjoining the Railway, a short distance from the station.
*** This valuable estate has a large prospective value, and could be subdivided with advantage into villa sites, its beautiful position on Orphan School Creek commands delightful, quiet, rural scenery, and is unsurpassed for salubrity by any other locality on the railway line.

BRAIDWOOD.
Farm of 400 ACRES of capital land on Oroonmeir Creek, adjoining Wallace's grant, and close to the celebrated Mount Elrington Estate, about 12 miles from Braidwood.

☞ It is only to state that the whole of the above valuable properties must be positively sold to close the Underwood Estate to attract attention.
Plans may be inspected and full particulars obtained at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Valuable Blocks of Surburban Land with extensive [water frontage to the Parramatta River, &c.

HUNTER'S HILL.—Dr. Bland's grant, 30 acres, on the Parramatta River, known as the Three Brothers' Point.

FIVE DOCK.—19 acres on Five Dock Bay, near Ellbank.

CONCORD.—Vendor's interest in 24 acres land, part of Williamson's Point.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above choice selections of suburban lands.
Full particulars of which may be obtained and plans inspected on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

VALUABLE CITY ESTATE,
SUSSEX-STREET.

ABSOLUTE SALE.

By order of the Executors of the Will of the late Rev. Dr. M'Garvie.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock,
An extensive block of city freehold property, in SUSSEX-STREET and SUSSEX-COURT, near BATHURST-STREET, and immediately opposite BARKER'S MILLS, subdivided to suit purchasers as follows:—

SUSSEX-STREET.
LOT 1.—Brick-built two-story house, No. 280, SUSSEX-STREET, containing 6 rooms, let for £52 per annum.
LOT 2.—Five stone-built two-story houses, with slate roofs, Nos. 282, 288, 290, 292, and 294, SUSSEX-STREET, (adjoining Lot 1), realising a rental of £216 8s. per annum.
LOT 3.—A Brick-built Two-story HOUSE, No. 298, SUSSEX-STREET (adjoining lot 2), containing 5 rooms, and let for £61 12s. per annum.

SUSSEX-COURT.
LOT 4.—FOUR STONE-BUILT HOUSES, with slate roofs, containing each two rooms, realising 23s. per week, or £72 16s. per annum.
LOT 5.—THREE WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES, containing each 3 rooms, let for 21s. per week, or £54 12s. per annum.
LOT 6.—FOUR STONE-BUILT HOUSES, with slate roofs, containing each 2 rooms, let for £72 16s. per annum.
LOT 7.—FOUR STONE-BUILT HOUSES, similar to lot 6, and realising the same rental.
LOT 8.—FOUR STONE-BUILT HOUSES similar to lot 6, and realising the same rental.

☞ The whole of the above lots must be disposed of, and particulars attention is directed to the sale as affording an opportunity for securing sterling city investments in a very populous position, fronting a crowded thoroughfare and surrounded by some of the principal mills, manufactories, and wharves of Sydney.
Full particulars in a future advertisement. In the meantime a plan of subdivisions may be inspected at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale.
By order of the Mortgagees.

That well-known compact SHEEP STATION, called
GOIMBLA,
Situated on the MENDAGERY CREEK, in the WELLINGTON DISTRICT, about thirty-five miles from the TOWN OF ORANGE, and comprising three extensive blocks of capital grazing country.
THE IMPROVEMENTS, which are of a very first-rate character, are erected on
220 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND,
and comprise every requisite necessary for carrying on a large property.

With GOIMBLA will be sold the undermentioned Stock, viz.:—

Sheep—300 Ewes, 2 years old	
614 ditto, 3 to 5 years old	
387 ditto, 5 and 6 ditto	
1740 Wethers, 2 to 5 ditto	
940 Lambs	
94 Rams.	
Total ..	4375
Cattle ..	50 head
Horses ..	30 head, of which 15 are broken in.

*** Stores, Working Stock, Implements, and all belongings to be taken by valuation in the usual way by arbitration, and purchased land at cost price.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at 11 o'clock,
The above important pastoral property, full particulars of which will be obtained on reference to enlarged advertisement on each Saturday in the HERALD and the EMPIRE.
Terms at sale.

To Small Capitalists.

NORTH KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.

NEAT BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, containing 4 good Rooms, with detached Kitchen, of wood, small Garden, Yard, Well of Water, &c., at the rear.
The Land has a frontage of 33 feet to Regent-street, with a depth of 82½ feet, extending to a lane, being lot 100 section 4, of North Kingston, near the Railway Station.
The Cottage is very neatly finished, and in good order, ready for immediate occupation.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JAMES TURNBULL to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above described freehold homestead, near the NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

Plan at the Rooms.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES ON A LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, KNOWN AS THE SOAP FACTORY, DARLING HARBOUR, PART OF DICKSON'S PROPERTY, NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF MESSRS. SPYER AND CO.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from R. H. Sempill, Esq., the Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that block of land, commencing at the intersection of the west side of Harbour-street with the north side of Factory-street, and bounded on the east by the west side of Harbour-street, bearing north 4 degrees 3 minutes, west 188 feet, to the intersection with the north side of Pier-street; on the north by the south side of Pier-street, bearing west 1 degree 9 minutes, south 122 feet 10 inches, to the north-west corner of the soap factory lately occupied by Mr. W. B. Allen; on the west by the west side of the said factory, abutting on the land reclaimed from Darling Harbour, bearing southerly 187 feet 9 inches to the south-west corner thereof; and on the south side of the said factory and part of the north side of Factory-street, bearing east 2 degrees 2 minutes, north 132 feet to the point of commencement.
On this land stands the large stone building long occupied as a soap factory by Mr. W. B. Allen, comprising three floors—part occupied temporarily as depositaries of merchandise, but the greater part vacant.
On the north side of the block is a brick cottage of four rooms, beyond which the land extends northward, including some vacant land, part of the site of the old steam flour mills.
The occupant of the cottage will show the boundaries of the land to all inquirers, and allow them to inspect the premises.
Any further particulars may be obtained from the auctioneer or official assignee.
Title, satisfactory. Immediate possession.

A BLOCK OF LAND IN BALMAIN, CONTAINING ABOUT TWO ACRES AND EIGHTEEN PERCHES.

In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Spyer and Co.
BY ORDER OF R. H. SEMPILL, ESQ.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY, the 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, being lot 5 of section No. 11, containing 2 acres 18 perches or thereabouts, bounded on the west by a line commencing at the south-east corner of lot 6 of the said section, on the north side of a road 75 links wide, leading towards Glebe Island, and bearing west 22 degrees 50 minutes west 3 chains 23 links, dividing it from said lot 6; on the north by a line bearing east 22 degrees 50 minutes north 6 chains 68 links, dividing it from lot 4; on the east by the west side of another road 75 links wide, leading from Balmain towards White Bay, bearing south 22 degrees 10 minutes east, 3 chains 46 links; and on the south by the said first mentioned road leading towards Glebe Island to the point of commencement.

Farm of 33 Acres, more or less, at Bankstown.

Three Allotments at Newtown, part of Devine's Estate.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Room, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 8th February, at 11 o'clock,
A farm of 33 acres of land, at Bankstown, part of Samuel's subdivision, being lot 8, bounded on the south by part of Ryan's 100-acre farm; on the east by a Government reserve of five acres, containing a never-failing supply of water; on the north by lot 10 of the same subdivision; on the west by a Government road, dividing it from Mr. Maloy's property, on which he resides.
Three allotments of land at Newtown, part of Mr. Edward Devine's estate, at the rear of the Independent Chapel.
1st Lot contains 10¾ perches, bounded on the east by White's property, and on the west by a reserved road.
2nd contains 18 perches and two-thirds, bounded on the east by a reserved road, and on the west by land belonging to Mr. Armitage.
3rd, containing 9 and one-third perches, bounded on the west by land belonging to Mr. Armitage.
Terms, cash.

HIGHLY IMPORTAN

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. DONALD MACPHERSON are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his deceased Wife, Mrs. MARY MACPHERSON; to proceed from his residence, 213, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, at 9 o'clock, THIS (Thursday) MORNING. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN CANHAM are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, MARGARET; the procession to move from his residence, Wyndham-street, Waterloo, THIS THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William-street, London.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR.
G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Claims promptly SETTLED IN COLONY.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun.,
Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.
Capital subscribed..... £2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS.

Capital paid up.....	£391,752	0	0
Reserve Life Department	1,656,221	13	4
Reserve surplus fund	971,409	12	10
Balance of undivided profits	192,959	18	11
Total	£3,212,343	5	0

REVENUE.

Fire premiums.....	£742,674	0	0
Life premiums	236,243	0	0
Interest on investments	166,000	0	0
Total income.....	£1,144,917	0	0

The directors in Sydney continue to issue policies for Fire and Life Insurance, and to grant Annuities, Endowments, &c. Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
John Watkins, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.
Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required. C. M. SMITH, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £300,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000.
Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—DR. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
Paid up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
222, Pitt-street.
☞ JUST ADDED,
Mr. and Mrs. KINDER,
and
Mr. H. L. BERTRAND,
ALSO SEVERAL NEW FIGURES.
Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.
OPEN from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

BAZAAR.—The BAZAAR in aid of ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL will CLOSE positively on next SATURDAY EVENING, 10th instant.
As there is still on hand a large quantity of useful articles, which must be disposed of this week, persons desirous of assisting in the good cause are requested to pay an early visit.
The beautiful OIL PAINTING (from Rubens), and MONSTER WEDDING-CAKE, will be raffled for THIS EVENING. There are a few shares in each to be allotted, for which immediate application is necessary.

ST. VINCENT'S BAZAAR.—
A beautiful Oil Painting (from Rubens)
A first-class Harmonium
A monster Wedding Cake
An English Lever Watch
and other useful articles for disposal on very reasonable terms.

BAZAAR in AID of ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.—Open THIS DAY. An excellent Band in attendance. Admission, One Shilling.

ST. VINCENT'S BAZAAR.—Come This Evening and view the beautiful assortment of useful and fancy articles for sale.

NORTH SHORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—TO-MORROW, Friday, February 9th, Mr. and Mdme. SIMONSEN, assisted by Miss E. WARDEN, will give one of their Popular Entertainments.

BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—This Society will give its ELEVENTH CONCERT, in the Hall of the School of Arts, Balmain, on the evening of TUESDAY next, the 13th instant.
FRANCIS SPENCE, Honorary Secretary.

MR. F. H. NEEDS' SOIREE DANSANTE, on FRIDAY next. Tickets issued for the Soirée that was postponed on December 22nd will be available on this occasion.

MASS'S CASINO DE VENICE!!
European Hotel, opposite Prince of Wales Theatre.
GRAND PROMENADE, TO-NIGHT!!
Dancing to commence at half-past 8 p.m.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Notice.—In consequence of the races which were to come off on the Albert ground on Saturday last being postponed to next Saturday, the race of Braithwaite and Kelly, for £50, will come off at Double Bay TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, between 3 and 5 o'clock, and the final deposit will take place to-night, at the Wheelwright Hotel, Haymarket.

FOOT-RACE will take place on FRIDAY, at Double Bay, near Bayswater Hotel, at half-past 3 o'clock, between Braithwaite and Kelly, for £50—the two champion runners of the city.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—
Sole Lessee—Mr. R. Tolano.
Astounding success of
MR. W. O'NEIL,
Ireland's Great Comedian.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
First night this season of
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney the Baron, with song ..... Mr. W. O'NEIL
Edith ..... Miss Harriet Gordon.

THIS EVENING, February 8, the entertainments will commence with the romantic drama, for the last time, entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat ..... Mr. W. O'NEIL
Song—Kill or Cure ..... Mr. W. O'NEIL.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney the Baron, with song ..... Mr. W. O'NEIL
Edith, with the "Il Bacio Valse" .. Miss Harriet Gordon.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that Mr. George Coppin, during his late tour, purchased from the author, Mr. Dion Boucicault, the manuscript of his great drama, ARRAH-NA POGUE, with the sole right of producing it in Australia.
Mr. TOLANO has much pleasure in informing his friends that he has made arrangements with Mr. George Coppin for the sole right of producing this great drama in Sydney.
Mr. Tolano has also made arrangements for the correct London models for all the sensation scenes.
New scenery, new costumes, new machinery. No expense spared to make this the great HIT OF THE SEASON.

Shaun, the Post ..... Mr. W. O'NEIL.
His first appearance in that character.
And will positively be produced on MONDAY EVENING NEXT.
Box office now open, and seats may be secured for this great production.
Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 6d.
PIT—ONE SHILLING.
Doors open at half-past 7; performance to commence at 8 precisely. Box Office open from 11.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—
Directress, Mrs. Charles Poole.
Stage Manager, Mr. Barry.
EXTRA ATTRACTION, ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.
THIS EVENING (Thursday), February 8th,
To commence with the powerful drama of
THE LUCKY HORSE SHOE,
or a Woman's Trials!
Supported by the entire company.
Concluding with the laughable farce of
A DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.
PIT, ONE SHILLING. Doors open at half-past 7.
☞ Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, the celebrated Tragedian, is engaged to appear at the Prince of Wales Theatre early in February, and will produce the wonderful drama of ARRAH NA POGUE, he having the exclusive right of playing the same in the Australian colonies.

UNDER the immediate patronage of his Excellency Sir John and Lady Young.
Mr. T. P. HILL
and the
AUSTRALIAN INFANT MUSICIAN,
will give an
ELOCUTIONARY and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
at the
AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, February 8.
☞ In consequence of his short stay in Sydney, the "Infant Musician" will only make a few more public appearances here.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
SHAKSPERIAN READING, (by desire), the Great Apparition scene from "HAMLET."—Mr. T. P. HILL.
SOLO VIOLIN, with piano accompaniment.—Rode's celebrated air and variations "La Recordanza," by
THE INFANT MUSICIAN.
DRAMATIC RECITATION.—Lucius Junius Brutus over the body of Lucretia.—Mr. T. P. HILL.
Divertisement on one string a la Paganini by
THE INFANT MUSICIAN.
Intermission of five minutes.
PART II.
"Tutto e Sciolto," and "ah! Perche &c.," by
THE INFANT MUSICIAN.
DRAMATIC READING.—Scene from SHERIDAN KNOWLES's Comedy of the BLIND BEGGAR OF BETHNAL GREEN.—Mr. T. P. HILL.
"La Donna E Mobile," by
THE INFANT MUSICIAN.
SENSATIONAL RECITATION.—HOOD's "Dream of Eugene Aram." Mr. T. P. Hill.
Doors open at half-past 7, begin at 8 o'clock.
Body of the Hall, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had at Elvy's, Reading and Wellbank's, Moss's, Anderson's, Cole's, Maddock's, and at the Australian Library.
N.B.—It is respectfully solicited that ladies and gentlemen intending to honour this entertainment with their presence will make early application this morning for tickets.

LECTURE.—Mr. CAVANOUGH will deliver a LECTURE THIS EVENING, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Camperdown, in connection with the Band of Hope. Subject—"The Phrenological Characteristics of Woman." Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock by J. Lucas, Esq., M.L.A. Admission free.

THE NEW SHOW ROOMS,
at Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS,
will be OPENED in about 3 weeks.
The SALE CONTINUED TILL THAT TIME.
The public are already aware that on the occasion of the TERRIBLE FIRE IN KING-STREET, the walls adjoining PERRY, BROTHERS' premises fell in, TOTALLY DEMOLISHING those portions hitherto devoted to MILLINERY and UNDERCLOTHING. Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS have now the pleasure to state that their new SHOW ROOMS will be complete in about three weeks, being more than
DOUBLE THE ORIGINAL SIZE,
and far more commodious in every respect.
THE NEW MILLINERY ROOM, and also THE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING ROOM will be elegantly fitted up on a large scale, quite distinct and secluded, so that ladies will have no interruption.
By ships just arrived, Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS fortunately will be in receipt of several thousand pounds' worth of goods suited to the present season, amongst which are—
CASES of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING
INFANTS' HOODS, CLOAKS, and WRAPPERS
And FANCY GOODS for millinery room, such as FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNET and HAT ORNAMENTS
BLOND LACES, TULLES, and many SPECIALITIES,
all selected to their order by their buyer in the
ENGLISH and FOREIGN MARKETS.
It may be here stated that, in addition to REGULAR SHIPMENTS, they are in receipt of NOVELTIES BY EVERY MAIL.
The MANTLE and SILK ROOM will be altogether remodelled, as also the DRESS and other departments.
Messrs. Perry, Brothers, possessing CAPITAL, and all the appliances of trade, are determined that nothing shall be left undone on their parts to make the ESTABLISHMENT at once ATTRACTIVE and CONVENIENT, being always supplied with well assorted New Stock, at the same time of the very best value.
Messrs. Perry, Brothers, take this opportunity to sincerely thank their numerous friends and customers for the unexampled patronage they have favoured them with during the Sale of Damaged Stock, and in this their uncomfortable and trying time.
P., B., have had most satisfactory proof that it is unnecessary to trouble with columns of advertisements and long lists of ground down prices, but plain unvarnished Truth in few words is always understood and appreciated.
PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE will be continued, and the FIVE PER CENT. off all cash purchases allowed until the NEW SHOW ROOMS are completed.
92 and 94, King-street.

DENMARK HOUSE. DENMARK HOUSE.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS.
Most important and extensive SALE of valuable DRAPERY, by order of the trustees,
THIS DAY, and DURING THE WEEK.
No reserve. Every article must be sold.
LIST FOR THIS WEEK:
35,000 yards dress stuff, consisting of French merinos delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, alpacas, mohairs, plaids, reps, tweeds, &c., to be cleared at half price
2900 yards Horrock's longcloth, at 9½d, cheap at 1s
1475 ditto plain derry, soiled, 5½d, worth 9d
2974 pairs French stays at 1s 11d, usual price 4s 9d
1763 children's mantles, all at 1s 9d
3574 ladies' mantles and shawls to be cleared out at any price
976 steel skirts to be sold at 1s 11d, cheap at 5s
574 wincey ditto, 4s 9d, worth 9s
1149 hats and caps, all at 1s
274 pairs men's drill trousers, at 2s 11d, cheap at 7s
1400 men's white shirts, 2s 6d, spotted, worth 5s 6d
To be sold for cash only.
J. WALTER HANCOCK,
Draper,
Opposite Police Court,
414, George-street.

ARRIVED, by City of Hobart, splendid sample Smoked FISH. Trumpeter, Salmon, Perch. Clarke's, Market-st.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—
3000 yards good glacé silks, 1s 11½d; worth 3s 6d.
8600 ditto rich glacé checks, 2s 11d; worth 4s 9d
2650 ditto coloured silk velvets, 2s 11d; worth 8s 6d
160 0 ditto persians, 6½d. Sarsnets, 12½d; worth 2s
5000 ditto French delaines, 12½d; worth 1s 6d
4600 ditto French merinos, 2s 6d; worth 3s 6d
3000 ditto wide width prints, 7½d; worth 10½d
2650 ditto plain and check ginghams, 8½d; worth 11½d
5225 pieces nursery diapers, 12 squares, 4s 9d; worth 7s 6d
1650 pieces Hamburg damask cloths, 2s 11d to 12s 6d
2640 pieces book muslin, 12 yards, 3s 11d; worth 7s 6d
1525 yards felt carpet, 1¼ yard wide, 2s 11d; worth 3s 6d
2675 ditto best French kid gloves, 12½d; worth 3s 6d
1225 yards French bonnet ribbons, 12½d; worth 3s
2670 ladies' head dresses, 1s 11d; reduced from 7s 6d
1220 boys' straw hats and caps, 12½d
2675 boys' French caps, 1s 11d; worth 4s 6d
2560 ladies' straw hats, 1s 11d; worth 3s 6d
1265 pairs ladies' French stays, plenty bones, 2s 11d
2561 articles—ladies' and children's underclothing.
JOHN WETHERILL, late Walter Long.

FAHEY AND CO., Silk Mercers, 90, King-street, respectfully return thanks for the liberal support they have received from the public during their great drapery sale after the late fire. FAHEY and CO. wish to draw the attention of the ladies of Sydney and country to this fact, that they are determined to clear out the remaining portion of their stock at anything near cost price. Owing to the dulness of trade and the badness of the times they are pressed for ready money in order to meet their engagements falling due this month. The stock has been carefully re-marked, and now submitted for sale at such prices as are here published.
The Silk department will be found one of the largest stocks held by any retail shop in this colony, consisting of the following:—
Wide width black glace silk, 2s 4½d yard
Wide width black duchape, 2s 6d yard
Wide width best black glace, 3s, well worth 4s
Wide width black gros de nap, 3s 6d yard
Wide width very best glace, 3s 9d, well worth 5s 9d
Wide width plain browns, 3s 9d yard, value for 5s 9d
Wide width blue glace, 3s 9d, worth 6s
Wide width in all other colours 3s 9d yard
Wide width fancy silks, from 30s full dress
Wide width checked silks, from 30s full dress
Wide width 4000 yards remnants, from 1s 9d yard
In the Dress department will be found some of the greatest bargains perhaps ever offered in this city, consisting of splendid styles and textures, warranted to wear.
Wide width mohairs, at 6½d per yard, value for 1s
Wide width grodenes, 7½d per yard, value for 1s 6d
Wide width printed delaines, 9½d per yard, value for 1s 6d
Wide width poplin nets, 12½d per yard, value for 1s 10d
Wide width muslins, all colours, 7½d, old price was 1s 4d
Wide width Mexican cloth, 1s per yard, value for 1s 9d
Wide width wincey, last year's goods, 9½d, worth 1s 3d
Wide width French merinoes, 2s 6d, last year's goods
Wide width black coburgs and lustres, 9½d
Wide width black mermoes and alpacas
Wide width mixed alpacas and lustres, 8½d per yard
Wide width 3000 yards remnants, at 4½d, cost 11d
In the Manchester department will be found the following goods. Housekeepers and storekeepers are invited to inspect them as they are well worthy of notice as such opportunities will offer for some time to all classes of persons to make purchases at such a very great reduction.
Wide width longcloth, 6½d per yard, worth 9½d
Wide width white shirtings, 6½d per yard, worth 10d
Wide Horrockses longcloth, 9½d, worth 1s 2d
Wide sheetings, flannels, blankets, and quilts
Wide towellings, diapers, mosquito nets, and muslins
Wide linings, unions, hollands, and grasscloths
Wide damasks, table linen, and napkins
The Fancy department consists of stays, parachutes, gloves, trimmings, velvets, hair nets, handkerchiefs, underclothing, hats, bonnets, and all other goods too numerous to mention.
Ladies in mourning will do well to inspect our patent black crape, at 1s 9d per yard, warranted to be worth 3s. We also offer some splendid black silk mantles and shawls, at half-price. Ready-made skirts, with bodice pieces complete, for 12s 9d. Your attention is directed to our self-adjusting covered steel skirt, four yards round, commencing at 4s 9d each.
This sale now going on at FAHEY and CO.'S, Silk Mercers, 90, King-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Owing to a change in the firm of JOHN MORRIS and COMPANY, Linen Drapers and Clothiers, of Wilshire-buildings, George-street, Brickfield-hill, the present Stock must be sold, amounting to some Seven Thousand Pounds worth of Goods, consisting of the following, and ladies may rely on getting the goods advertised. And, in order to save trouble ☞ You are requested to bring this list:—
Bright Black GLACE SILK, 2s 6d yard, valued for 3s 6d
Bright Fancy Checked SILKS, 30s dress.
Bright and Durable Plain SILKS, 3s 9d yard.
Good Black Glace SILK 3s, worth 4s 6d.
Splendid Black GLACE 3s 6d, worth 5s.
Black Glace MANTLES from 18s 6d each.
Very Large Cloth MANTLES 9s 9d each.
Very Large Plaid MANTLES at 10s each.
400 Long SHAWLS from 4s 9d each.
Mohair MANTLES and JACKETS 3s 9d, very cheap.
3000 yards MOHAIRS at 6½d, value for 1s.
1700 yards Challis PLAIDS 8½d yard.
9000 yards GRENADINE 6½d yard.
40 Pieces Fancy MOHAIRS at 8½d yard.
19 Pieces Printed MUSLINS at 6½d per yard.
French DELAINES, all wool, 1s yard.
Printed French DELAINES, all wool, 9½d yard.
Long CLOTHS, 36 inch, 6 yards worth 10d.
White SHEETING of 2 yards wide, 1s 9d yard.
Swiss and Lace CURTAINS only 6s 11d set.
Real Welsh FLANNELS, 1s yard.
Real French MERINOES, all colours 2s 6d,
Real Hoyle's PRINTS, Fast colours, 8½d yard.
Ladies' Josephine Kid GLOVES, 3s 6d pair.
Ladies' Silk PARACHUTES, only 3s 9d.
Ladies' Strong CRINOLINES, only 4s 9d.
French MILLINERY, Hats and Bonnets.
Horrockses Long CLOTHS, only 9½d.
Stout Grey SHEETING of 72 inch, 1s 6d.
White and Coloured BLANKETS, half-price.
Strong Crimean FLANNELS, 14d yard.
Moleskin TROUSERS, from 5s 6d.
Men's White and Coloured SHIRTS, half-price.
Men's and Boys' Doeskin COATS and TROUSERS.
Men's and Boys' Black Cloth COATS and TROUSERS.
Men's and Boys' HATS and CAPS, very cheap.
Men's and Boys' Colonial Tweed TROUSERS.
Men's SHIRTS, BRACES, and SOCKS, half-price.
Men's Silk TIES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, and SCARFS.
Please mark the prices for this week, SALE now going on at
☞ JOHN MORRIS and CO.'S,
Wilshire's-buildings, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 cases FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, with the new style of Palmerston cuffs, made expressly for Hobson and Whiting, with all the latest improvements, 42s the half dozen.
Gentlemen's Silk Crimean Shirts, very neat patterns, stripes and spots, unsurpassed quality
Gentlemen's Saxony Gauze Crimean Shirts, ditto, silk and wool mixed
Flannel Crimean Shirts, in great variety
Gentlemen's Night Shirts, ready for use; Cambric Handkerchiefs, ditto.
Nagasaki Umbrellas and Sun Shades, made light and strong, with pimento, hazel, and natural sticks.
ARMY and NAVY HAIR DYE, will produce a beautiful black or brown, will not change its colour.
Sold wholesale and retail by HOBSON and WHITING, Glovers and Hosiers, 69, Hunter-street.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the best materials.
Horsehair
Wool
Fibre
Flax.
MATTRESSES cleaned by steam.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

SULPHURIC ACID.—The undersigned having completed their extensive works for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol, are now able to supply consumers with any quantity. They guarantee it to be free from all impurities, and to be equal in quality and strength to the best English acid.
Price, in parcels of one ton, 3d. per lb.
Ditto ditto five tons, 2½d. ditto.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The price of PRITCHARD'S BREAD until further notice will be 4d per loaf: superfine flour, 22s; household ditto, 20s. W. Pritchard avails himself of the present opportunity of congratulating consumers of his Bread upon their good sense in patronising his establishments, as in consequence of that very liberal support bestowed upon him, he is enabled to make a still further reduction in price.
N.B.—No discount allowed to the trade. Steam Flour Mills and Bakery, 17 and 19, King-street.
Branch Store,
George-street South, opposite the Benevolent Asylum.

NOTICE, PUBLIC, you will find, at the London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, the largest variety of Fancy Articles, Glassware, Purses, Writing Pads, Fancy Card Baskets, Jewel Stands, Ring Stands, &c., at 25 per cent. cheaper than all the cheap shops. Opposite the Markets, George-street.

AMERICAN manufactured TOBACCO of the best brands, in or out of bond. A. W. SUTTON.

LANDED, Havanah CIGARS ex Yang Tsze. Also, a superior assortment of Meerschaum and Clay PIPES. A. W. SUTTON, 284, George-street, successor to J. M. Leigh and Co.

TURKEY OPIUM, in 10 lb. tins, first quality. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

HONEY (half ton), first-class, for SALE. W. M'KINNON, 135, Sussex-street.

BOTTLED FRUITS, Jams, Crystallised Jujubes, and Confectionery. DOUGLASS and MATTHEWS, 702, George-street.

APPLICATIONS will be received until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the office of SURVEYOR to the Mutual Benefit Building Society. All particulars may be obtained at the Offices, 477, George-street, three doors south of Bathurst-street.
Randolph Nott, Secretary.

A FEMALE COOK (a Protestant) is wanted by the Rev. W. H. Savigny, for the Collegiate School, Bathurst. Apply to Mrs. Savigny, Carthona, Darling Point.

A S GARDENER.—Wanted, a SITUATION, by an experienced hand. Apply to J. C. Glue, Pitt-street.

A SITUATION Wanted as Cook and Laundress, in a small family; good references. O. B., HERALD O.

A FELLOW of CHRIST COLLEGE is desirous of obtaining employment. Having been some years connected with the legal profession, would gladly do drafting, engrossing, or legal work of any description. Address C. B. A., 42, Market-street.

A LADY, of the Church of England, well qualified to impart a sound English education to a large family, with musical proficiency, will find a suitable SITUATION by addressing full particulars to H. W., Parramatta Post Office. Applications will be useless without satisfactory testimonials. This engagement will be open until Saturday next.

BOY WANTED, 50, Market-street.

BEESWAX.—Wanted to purchase. W. LARMER, chemist, 323, George-street.

BOARD and Residence Required, by one or two gentlemen, in a private family. Address, stating terms, to M. R., HERALD Office.

CHAFF-CUTTER.—Wanted, a second-hand Chaff-Cutter. Apply H. Prescott and Son, commission agents, Sussex-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for two APPRENTICES. Mrs. Doak, No. 3, Wynyard-square.

FARM.—Wanted to RENT, with an ultimate view to purchase, within a convenient distance of Sydney, by railway or water, a compact Farm, comprising a comfortable residence, with suitable outoffices, vineyard, orchard, and enclosed paddocks. A good supply of good water indispensable, and rent moderate. Address, with full particulars, to R. O., General Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS COOK open for ENGAGEMENT. Best references, in any capacity. Apply 163, Lower George-street. French Cook.

GOVERNESS Wanted, to proceed up the country; must have good references, and competent to instal branches of education, including music. Apply to Mrs. Smith, No. 11, Jamison-street, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m.

INVESTMENT.—Wanted persons possessing limited capital seeking by which to realise a certain annual maintenance without diminishing the principal to call on the undersigned.
We have daily offered to us ample and undeniable security for sums varying from £25 upwards, with liberal interest,—the principal returnable at short dates.
Thomas Norton and Co., 400, George-street.

LOADING FOR

Wagga Wagga	Maitland Bar
Gundagai	Jugiong
Davy's Plains	Cowra
O'Brien's Creek	Tumut
Adelong	Adelong Crossing-place

Lambing Flat.
Church, Brothers, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

SHARES WANTED.—Hunter River N. S. N. Co.; Clarence and Richmond Co.
For SALE.—Queensland Steam N. Co.
R. H. GORDON, 219, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS and DRAPERS.—A young Man is open to ENGAGE as Light Porter and work a machine. J. J., Post Office, Newtown.

TO PRINTERS.—A press and jobbing HAND disengaged. Address 12, Upper Fort-street.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—An English Tradesman, desirous of commencing Business on his own hands, would hear of a good opening by applying to Messrs. PRESCOTT and SON, 85, Sussex-street, Sydney.

TO PRINTERS.—PRESSMAN wanted; to a competent hand good wages and constant employment. John Sands, 392, George-street.

TEAMS REQUIRED TO LOAD FOR

Tumut	Wellington
Young	Orange
Meroo	Palmer's Oakey.

John Fraser and Co., Barrack-street.

VELLUM BINDER, Wanted. Apply to Sherriff and Downing, 256, George-street.

WANTED, Old LEAD, to purchase in any quantity. R. Wynne, Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, Two LABOURERS. Cowan and Israel, Albion Soap Works, Johnston's Bay.

WANTED, a handy little GIRL, during the day. 216, Crown-street.

WANTED, a steady LAD, for a Grocery Store; used to a horse. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a sober LAD, accustomed to work in a Spirit Store. Apply Grafton Arms, 490, George-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, must be able to wash, &c. Protestant preferred. 99, Woolloomooloo-st.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE, full or partial. State terms, Delta, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as General Servant in a respectable family; good reference. A. M., HERALD.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL about 14, as Nurse. Mrs. Palser, 459, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a Man COOK; also, a Bricklayer, Kent Larder Dining Rooms, 164, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 57, South Head Road.

WANTED, a first-hand DRESSMAKER and 6 Straw Hat Makers and Apprentice. 610½, George-street.

WANTED, a smart active LAD, one with good character. 91, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, to Rent, a BILLIARD TABLE. Address Game, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female, as GENERAL SERVANT, for country. R. W. Moore, opposite Queen's Wharf.

WANTED, to SELL, Smith's BELLOWS; large size; good condition; £2. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply between 9 and 10, 381, George-street.

WANTED, a SMITH; also, BOY for Smith's shop, at Robertson's Factory, 489, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a married couple, SITUATIONS on a farm. F. C., 57, Kent-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a choice PIANO, price £25. For address apply E. Ramsay, Balmain.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking. Miss Hall, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. Mrs. Richards, Spring-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a single MAN, to join in a boarding-house. Apply Patent Slip Hotel, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10, 496, George-st., op. Market.

WANTED, Trousers, Trousers, and Shirts, by W. Baynes, 267, Kent-street, and 57, King-street.

WANTED, a first-class HAND, to work Thomas's Sewing Machine. 303, George-street.

WANTED, by respectable Girl, SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid. W. B., Post-office, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a clean and active General SERVANT, at 147, Elizabeth-st., this day, before 2 or after 6.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS. Apply to Lady Manning, Edgcliff Road.

WANTED, a respectable competent plain COOK, must have good references. "The Home," Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a useful BOY; one accustomed to a horse preferred. 492, George-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL. 116, King-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, to HIRE, a Hansom's Patent Safety CAB. 159, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL, bay MARE, Saddle, and Bridle; will hang up. 159, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a Concord BUGGY and Harness, in good repair. C. Strange, 159, Pitt-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Housekeeper, Housemaids, General Servants, for Hire, at Mrs. Capps' Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one that can wash and iron well. 498, George-street.

WANTED, a stout BOY. Apply at John Earp, butcher, 21, Kent-street North, Miller's Point.

WANTED, by a young Person, a SITUATION as Needlewoman, and assist in housework. M. M. I., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable old MAN, to look after a pony and make himself generally useful. Apply at the Crooked Billet, Lower George-street.

WANTED, on the Line or Suburbs, a HOUSE, with 6 or 7 rooms, and ground. State rent or purchase money. X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, a COTTAGE; price not to exceed £200. State all particulars to J. Jones, 89, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS (Protestant). Apply to Mrs. Fanning, Canterbury House, near the Ashfield Station.

WANTED, by a good Laundress, a Family's WASHING, 2s. per dozen the plain things. Good reference. Laundress, Post Office.

WANTED, a good DOGCART HORSE, must be quiet, sound, and young, with good paces. Apply to Mr. Nathaniel Payten, Woolpack Hotel, Parramatta.

WANTED to DISPOSE of, a GALVANIC APPARATUS, cheap, in good working order, with chemicals. C. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, six good BRICKLAYERS, to finish Gibraltar Tunnel, Great Southern Railway. Apply, on the Works, to Redbourn and Jeffrey.

WANTED, in a family of two, a General SERVANT; must be a good laundress; with references. 37, Cleveland-street, Redfern, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED, by two respectable country Girls, Situations as house and parlour maid and nurse. Address A. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, in any quantity, highest price given, Old Copper, T Lead, Horse Shoes, and White Glass. Apply at any time, Sun Guong Lee and Co., 203, George-street.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION as Needlewoman, is a good dressmaker and plain worker; no objection to assist in housework. Address M. S., 34, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Manager, by a Gentleman of considerable experience amongst sheep and cattle; first-class references. Address J. D. C., care of Danger, Gilchrist, and Co.

WANTED, any quantity of all kinds of Left-off CLOTHES, at Norden's, 617, George-street; the utmost value given for trousers. Parties attended to at their own residences by forwarding a note.

WANTED, to SELL the FURNITURE and GOODWILL of an old-established BOARDING-HOUSE, undeniable stand, and good connexion; price £50. F. E. Rishworth, agent, opposite the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, by a family a few miles from town, a thoroughly good COOK; she must have no objection to assist in the general work of the household. Apply, personally, at 153, Phillip-street, between the hours of 2 and 4, THIS DAY.

WANTED, immediately, a respectable Person, as HOUSEKEEPER, and to take charge of a baby eight months old. An experienced party will find this a comfortable home. For address apply Mrs. Noble, 143, South Head Road.

WANTED, to purchase a small SHARE in either a SHEEP or CATTLE STATION, for a respectable young man, where his services could be made available. He has had several years' experience on the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee, and knows the overland route well. Apply to Mr. Hunt, 90, Phillip-street.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Storeman; Junior Clerk or Messenger for one with colonial experience; wanted, a Governess, for English and music (private); an elderly Tutor, for a mechanic's family; Gardener, Working Farm Overseer; smart Youth, for a country store; sawyers, Working Housekeeper, Cooks, Laundresses, Nursemaids, and General Servants, &c. W. B. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street.

A LARGE ROOM to LET, Unfurnished. Apply 289, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

A COMFORTABL